LOS ANGELES SUNDAY TIMES.

VOL. X---NO. 59. LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1886.—SIX-PAGE EDITION. FIVE CENTS.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL BULLETIN.

LOS ANGELES SIGNAL OFFICE, Aug. 7—A 4:07 a. m. to-day the thermometer registered 63; at 12:07 p. m. 81, and at 7:07 p. m. 70. Barometer for corresponding periods, 29.94, 29.93, 29.86. Maximum temperature, 92.0; minimum, 63.0 Weather at 7:07 p. m., clear.

The Times.

Office—Temple, Main and New High.

AND still the Swift delegates pile up.

SARAH ALTHEA appears to be taking her turn.

THE grand camp-fire of the Grand Army veterans, in San Francisco yesterday, was a brilliant success.

IT will be a day of zero mercury when San Diego gets left. She is keeping her claims well in view of the Grand Army visitors.

A WELL-POSTED bee-man estimates, in the Free Press, that the honey crop of Ventura county this year will reach 1,200,000 pounds, or 600 tons.

THE real estate transfers in San Francisco, from June 30 to July 29, amounted to $750,287. In Los Angeles, from July 1 to July 31, inclusive, they amounted to $2,951,180—or very nearly four times as much.

CUTTING has been sentenced to a year at hard labor and $600 fine. It is predicted by posted parties here that President Diaz will pardon him and expel him from the country as "a pernicious foreigner."

A COPY of Cutting's paper El Centinela, received yesterday and dated August 1, shows that even a man's friends find it politic to quit him when the Mexican alleged law gets its grip on him. The paper of a week before carried at its head "Editors and Proprietors, A. N. Daguerre, A. K. Cutting." This last number says simply: "Responsible Editor, Alejandro N. Daguerre."

THE Chronicle of Friday makes a graceful disclaimer of any jealousy in San Francisco as to the growth of Southern California. It says that the people of the Bay City "never tire of singing the glories of the orange groves of the lower tier of counties." The Chronicle itself, certainly, has never been accused of littleness of soul toward the southern country. It has always been cordially friendly; and if the skirts of all others in San Francisco were as clear, the green-eyed monster would starve there.

THE TIMES has received a note, written in a gray-headed and venerable hand, in the words and figures following, to-wit (barring the dash):

Editor Times: George P—— wrote that piece in the Calico paper about the TIMES. He is a dirty dog, and cheats everybody he can. Burn him up!

A FRIEND.

George, who has an unsavory reputation in this community, would act the part of discretion by laying mighty low, lest the fires of retributive justice be lighted under him and kept burning until he finds himself in an incinerated and fricasseed state. Then the esteemed but vindictive Herald *will* have an item to print.

AMUSEMENTS.

CLOSE OF THE MODJESKA SEASON.—The very successful engagement of Madame Modjeska was fittingly closed by an exceedingly well rendered presentation of Shakespeare's charming comedy of *Twelfth Night*. In the role of "Viola," slight as it is, Modjeska embodies a creation faultless in grace and intelligence, and though the part makes no demand upon the higher powers of the actress, it was yet carried out in a perfectly consistent manner and was not the least captivating of the numerous personations of the fair actress. The comedy was very well sustained by Crompton as "Sir Toby," and Owen Fawcett as "Sir Andrew," together with Charlotte Tittell, who makes an excellent "Maria." The "Malvolio" of Charles Vandenhoff is, by far, his best impersonation, and indeed gives evidence of considerable study and no mean powers of elocution and of mimicry. Miss Genevieve Lytton looked and acted the fair "Olivia" to the life, and spoke her lines with gentle precision and good emphasis.

In reviewing the different plays presented during the week, it is apparent that *Mary Stuart* was the popular favorite, as gauged by the attendance; but, from a critical point of view, in attempting to award the palm to the best of the impersonations with which the public has been favored, there can be no question that Modjeska's "Rosalind" is her finest creation. It is, in fact, an inspiration, idealized, original, and perfectly captivating; one of the sweetest presentations of one Shakespeare's sweetest heroines.

The company on the whole has afforded a very satisfactory support to the "star." W. H. Crompton is one of the best of "old men" on the stage, and Geo. Vandenhoff, while his range is somewhat limited, is an intelligent reader, and capable of producing fine effects. G. H. Cohill has an exceptionally clear though somewhat monotonous delivery, and careful emphasis, and always maintains a gentlemanly deportment on the stage.

Maurice Barrymore, of whom so much has been talked and who has been so highly praised in the advance notices is somewhat of a disappointment. He acts mostly as if he did not greatly care about the subject, seldom attempts to sustain his character when not actually speaking; and has, besides his ignorance of elocutionary art, a very limited power of expressing emotion of any kind. His voice is husky and without training, but his physique is splendid and his features somewhat classic in outline. Having such natural advantages nothing more should be needed but intelligent study and hard work to make him an actor.

The Modjeska engagement must have been a financial success, and it has certainly been a source of much æsthetic pleasure to the lovers of the drama in Los Angeles. One word by way of hint may, however, be given to the management, or that part of it, whichever it may be, which is responsible for the extremely shabby and parsimonious way in which all the plays have been mounted. It is not fair to the public who pay Baldwin Theater prices to put pieces on the boards shorn of every accessory and property, and with nothing but the barest and most meager of furnishings. This thing had better be remedied in future engagements if the management desires to retain its popularity.

A SIN AND SHAME.

Sheep-Herders Wastefully Burning Off Big Forests.

J. Haydock, just in from Ventura county, states that destructive forest fires have been raging in the Frazier mountains in Ventura county, not far from the Los Angeles county line, and about 120 miles from this city. He says that Haggin & Carr have 7000 or 8000 sheep in that vicinity, and that their herders have been firing the valuable forests in order to clear the ground for pasturage. From 5000 to 8000 acres have been burned over, and a vast amount of pinon, yellow pine and scrub oak has been destroyed. It is proposed to call the attention of the Forestry Commissioners to this crime against the future.

PACIFIC COAST.

The Grand Army Veterans take an Excursion.

IMMENSE GATHERING AT THE CAMP FIRE

Big Burglary at San Jose—Justices Morrison and Sharpstein Ahead so Far—Coast Notes.

Associated Press Dispatches to The Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—The grand excursion tendered to the members of the G. A. R. took place to-day. The steamers Santa Rosa, Tamalpais, Aurora, Alice Garrett, Garden City, Oakland, Amador and James M. Donahue were chartered for the occasion. About 7000 persons participated in the excursion, which was a most enjoyable one, and comprised visits to all points of interest in San Francisco bay.

THE GRAND CAMP FIRE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—The grand Camp Fire of the G. A. R. was held this evening at Mechanics' Pavilion. Long before the doors were opened the street in front of the entrance was thronged with people, and at an early hour the hall was filled to the utmost capacity, and it was found necessary to deny admission to a large number. Six tables were set on the stage for the press and invited guests, and twenty-four tables on the main floor, accommodating in all about 5000 people. In addition to these it was estimated that about 5000 more were viewing the spectacle from the galleries. An excellent programme was rendered. Among the speakers was Lucius Fairchild, Commander-in-Chief G. A. R., Past Commander-in-Chief Burdette, Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief S. W. Backus, Gen. John A. Logan, and Gov. Alger, of Michigan.

A SOUTHERN EXCURSION ARRANGED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad are making up a special train to leave San Francisco on the 11th of August, booking parties through to Kansas City, and proposing to give them a side-trip to San Diego and return, without extra expense; that is to say, a free trip is given from Barstow to San Diego and return. There are already about 1000 to 1200 people on the list.

The San Diego exhibit at the office of the Pacific Coast Land Bureau in this city closed to-day with proper ceremonies. The collection of trees, comprising orange, lemon, mandarin, lequat, guava, etc., have all been donated to the Golden Gate park conservatory. These trees can be handled to great advantage, as they were very carefully planted in boxes, with soil to the roots when they were taken up at San Diego.

THE WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

The National Convention of the Woman's Relief Corps met at Irving Hall this morning. It was decided to meet next year in St. Louis, in accordance with the decision of the Grand Army of the Republic. After the installation of officers, the convention adjourned.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Fatal Result of a Drunken Altercation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—Jacob Ellis, during an altercation with Charles P. Goff yesterday, in the latter's office, 625 Merchant street, gave Goff a push, and he tumbled out of the window. Goff was brought back into the office, when it was found that he was dead. Ellis was locked up pending an investigation. Both men were intoxicated at the time. Goff was a member of the law firm of Goff & Pinto of this city, and was, at one time, Judge of Alpine county. Ellis had desk room in Goff's office.

JOAQUIN MILLER AS AN EDITOR.

Joaquin Miller has assumed the editorship of the Golden Era magazine, published in this city. It is the same magazine in which Bret Harte made his debut.

ANOTHER SEIZURE OF OPIUM.

This morning a seizure was made of 393 pounds of opium, valued at about $3000. The opium was found concealed in coffee, on board the City of Peking.

TERRY'S CHARGES.

Testimony in Favor of the Accused Judges.

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 7.—The Committee of Investigation reassembled this morning. D. B. Wolf, secretary of the Supreme Court Commission, was called to the stand and testified that he had known Chief Justice Morrison for twenty-nine years and Justice Sharpstein for fifteen years; he had business interests with them every day, and considered both as mentally capable as ever.

Ex-Judge Benson testified to a personal acquaintance with Chief Justice Morrison, and said that it was his opinion that although less active than formerly, his mind was as clear as ever. Sharpstein, he testified, has been very sick, but was now recovered, and fully competent to discharge the duties of his office.

The committee adjourned till Monday.

A TAX WAR.

Kansas City Authorities Levy on a Street-Car Company.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 7.—As foreshadowed yesterday, the city authorities are to-day stopping street-car travel in an attempt to enforce the payment of the delinquent license tax on street cars. About sixty cars have been stopped since 11 o'clock to-day on five lines, and the drivers arrested. These lines are all the property of the Metropolitan Railway Company which recently bought out the Corrigan Consolidated Company. The back tax in question, $1500, has not been paid, and is contested by the new company. The mayor says the cars cannot start until the tax is paid. The street car company officials say that this only increases the city's liabilities in the way of damages.

A temporary order was issued late this afternoon by Judge Stover, enjoining the authorities from interfering with street car travel, and it was accordingly resumed. The order is made returnable the 16th instant.

BIG BOODLE.

Burglars Secure a Heavy Haul in San Jose.

SAN JOSE, Aug. 7.—In consequence of the arrest of Thomas Brotherton yesterday for the alleged stealing of $80 from the room of a servant girl in the house of M. J. Silva, a search of the premises was made to-day, Mrs. Silva having returned from San Francisco. It was discovered that a hole had been made in the floor of Mrs. Silva's room through which the burglars entered the house and carried off articles valued at about $8,000, consisting of costly wearing apparel, diamonds, jewelry, etc. The work was evidently done by some one acquainted with the premises. Both Mr. and Mrs. Silva were absent from home, and all the rooms except those used by the servants were locked up and the keys placed in Mrs. Silva's room. No clue has been found to the disposition of the stolen articles.

DRIVEN ASHORE.

A Steamer Beached at San Diego—Other Marine Disasters.

SAN DIEGO, Aug. 7.—Last night, as the steamer Rubio was bound in here from Todos Santos, a mistake was made, and, instead of coming direct between the buoys and into the harbor, she took a short cut and landed on Coronado beach, near the bathing pavilion. This is the first vessel known to have run on shore in coming into San Diego. The passengers and baggage were all landed safe, and the Rover, steam tug, went out to assist the Rubio off the beach. As the spring tides are now on the wane, and the Rover is of limited power, it cannot be ascertained what are the Rubio's chances for getting off.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—A telephone message just received at the Associated Press office says that the schooner Henry Desston is ashore at Absecon Inlet, and that there is also a dismasted schooner on Brigantine Shoals flying a signal of distress. The sea is so rough that the life saving crews are unable to go to them.

Political Gleanings.

MARKLEEVILLE, Cal., Aug. 7.—The Alpine County Republican Committee has elected the following delegates to the State Convention at Los Angeles: Hon. Cyrus Coleman and Frank Smith. They are for John F. Swift for Governor.

SAN DIEGO, Aug. 6.—Democratic primaries were held in this city and county to-day and delegates elected to the County Convention August 19th. Prohibition primaries were also held to-day. The County Convention will assemble August 14th.

The Mayflower Wins.

NEWPORT, Aug. 7.—In the yacht race to-day, from here to the Hen and Chickens and return, in which the Mayflower, Puritan, Priscilla, Atlantic, Stranger and Grayling took part, the Mayflower won. The Puritan was second, three-fourths of a mile behind.

A Postoffice Robbed.

SAN JOSE, Aug. 7.—Burglars robbed the postoffice safe about two o'clock this morning, securing about $2000 in money and $1000 in stamps, besides a lot of jewelry. The postmaster is a jeweler named F. M. Jackson.

FUNERAL RITES.

Tilden's Remains Laid to Rest at New Lebanon.

YONKERS, Aug. 7.—At 8:30 the public were first admitted to the mansion at Greystone. The remains of Mr. Tilden were placed on a catafalque situated in the center of the blue room. At 9:40 a. m., President Cleveland entered the mansion, accompanied by Secretary of War Endicott and Private Secretary Lamont. On reaching the head of the bier the President stopped a moment or two, took an earnest look at the face of the dead and passed on to the hall. Gov. Hill arrived just as the ceremonies were beginning. Rev. Dr. William J. Tucker, who had come on from Andover, Mass., to perform the ceremonies, read the funeral prayer of the Presbyterian church and delivered a short address on the personal qualities of the deceased, and the casket was closed and the body was borne out to the hearse at 10:05 and carried to the train for New Lebanon. The President, Governor, Mayor, Cabinet officers and delegations followed with the pall bearers in twenty-five carriages. The President and his secretary did not board the funeral train. The train left at 11:15.

TAKEN TO NEW LEBANON.

ALBANY, Aug. 7.—Groups of people watched the funeral train as it whirled along the route from Yonkers to New Lebanon. When the funeral train rolled into the little heavily draped station at New Lebanon, at 3:45 p. m., the depot was filled with people. A profound silence reigned while the bier was being placed in the plain hearse that was in readiness back of the station. The vehicle was brought from Pittsfield, Mass., for the occasion. An ample supply of conveyances were in waiting, and in a few moments the cortege moved toward the church, which is opposite the homestead. The population of New Lebanon and the surrounding towns had seemingly turned out en masse. Rev. Mr. Burrill, pastor of the Congregational Church, was present to conduct the services. The remains were permitted to lie in state in the church for an hour. The bier was then carried beyond the town a quarter of a mile to the village cemetery. Here the procession halted, and brief services were held at the grave. The special train then left for New York, and the thousands who had gathered to pay a tribute of respect to Samuel J. Tilden lingered awhile and then departed.

TILDEN'S GIFT TO NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The late Samuel J. Tilden's beautiful city residence in Gramercy Park, with its large collections of rare and carefully assorted books, will become the property of the city of New York for use as a public library. In his will provisions are made for the transfer. John Bigelow and Manton Marble, of New York, and Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, are named as trustees. The value of the building is $1,000,000. The library is estimated to be worth $100,000.

Not a Transcontinental Line.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Calvin S. Brice, speaking of Wall street reports that the purchase of the Texas Pacific consolidated bonds by parties identified with the East Tennessee Railroad Company is in the interest of a new transcontinental line, to be composed of the East Tennessee, St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas and Texas Pacific to El Paso, where connection can be made with the Atchison road, giving a through line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, says: "We do not contemplate another transcontinental line. We are directly interested in our Western connections, which we are willing to aid with our money. What our precise intentions are, I do not care to disclose at this time."

Heavy Rains in New Mexico.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Aug. 7.—Last night the whole of the Rio Grande Valley was visited with the heaviest rain known for many years in this neighborhood. North of Albuquerque heavy rains have washed out the railroads, drowned stock, and by undermining the adobe houses caused them to fall, injuring the inmates and doing great damage to furniture. The copious rains have done great service in causing grass to grow, more especially as stock was suffering from the long continued dry spell.

The Downs Scandal Again.

BOSTON, Mass., August 7.—The grand jury has found an indictment against ex-Deacon Joseph Story, of the Bowdoin Square Baptist Church, for adultery with Mrs. Eaton, a member of the congregation. The woman made a confession, and, with Rev. Mr. Downs, appeared before the grand jury as a witness.

SAVED AGIN!

Long Beach Has Another Semi-Drowning Sensation.

Long Beach had another rescue Sunday. Two visitors—one named Hannon and the other too modest to divulge his name—were bathing and went out too far. One finally got ashore, but the other was nearly exhausted. George Bixby, Mr. Cox and Constable Johnson got out into the breakers at once, Mr. Bixby carrying the end of the life-line, which Landlord Cowley was swift to prepare. Mr. Cox got near the drowning man first, but his strength gave out and he had to put back. Mr. Bixby shoved his life-preserver to the stranger and grabbed him, holding to the life-line. The boys on the beach were excited; and when Bixby shouted to them to pull, they ran up the beach so vehemently that Mr. Bixby was dragged a long distance under water, the stranger being held up by the life-preserver. Constable Johnson then relieved the half-drowned rescuer, and brought the stranger ashore. When Mr. Bixby resumed his clothing, which he had hastily "peeled" upon the beach at the first signal of distress, he discovered that $25 was missing from his pockets. The pickled sufferers were duly dosed with the regulation restoratives.

MEXICAN JUSTICE.

Cutting Fined and Sentenced to Imprisonment

FOR ACTS DONE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Minister Jackson Resigns—Threatening Movements by Mexican Troops—What Bayard Says About the Trouble.

Associated Press Dispatches to The Times.

EL PASO, Aug. 7.—Cutting's sentence was pronounced this evening. It is one year's imprisonment at hard labor and a fine of $600. If he can not pay the fine, he has to serve one hundred days more.

THREATENING MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

LAREDO, Tex., Aug. 7.—A detachment of 400 Mexican troops arrived in Nuevo Laredo last night. They are principally infantry and artillery, and brought two cannon with them. They have placed the cannon so as to command Fort McIntosh on the Texas side of the Rio Grande, and have been noticed taking observations from their position all day. Considerable indignation is expressed by Americans at the arrival of these troops, and this action on the part of the Mexicans does not augur well for a peaceful solution of the present difficulty.

MINISTER JACKSON RESIGNS.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 7.—It is announced here on good authority that United States Minister Jackson has resigned, but that Secretary Bayard has not yet accepted his resignation. It is said that Minister Jackson's resignation has no connection with the recent border troubles, as it was filed in June last. Mr. Jackson has the confidence and respect of the Mexican Government and American residents in Mexico.

WHAT SECRETARY BAYARD SAYS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—A Washington special to the Examiner states that Secretary Bayard when asked to-day if he believed that President Diaz was likely to pardon Cutting, said: "I do not know, but should not be surprised if it were true. That does not enter into the question, however. It makes no difference whether he is pardoned or not. The whole point in the affair is that the United States has courts for the trial of its citizens, and we cannot tolerate such things as a trial on a foreign soil of a foreign court of an American citizen for an offense or alleged offense committed in the United States. We might as well not have any government if we are to suffer anything of the kind. It does not enter into the case at the present stage to inquire whether Cutting was a turbulent citizen or not, or whether he has committed a crime. The whole point is that this country is entirely able to deal with its own citizens."

PERFECTLY TRANQUIL.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—The Mexican Minister here has sent a communication to the papers, in which he says that a conflict will not arise between Mexico and the United States in connection with the Cutting affair. He concludes with the statement that Mexico is perfectly tranquil.

WASHINGTON.

A Swamp Land Decision—Fitz John Porter Duly Retired.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The Secretary of the Interior has rendered an important decision upon the application of Gov. Moody, of Oregon, requesting the department to order the dismissal of all contests to determine the character of lands which have been heretofore approved and certified to the State of Oregon as swamp and overflowed lands under the swamp land grant. The Secretary decides that after approval and certification by the department and land office the character of such lands cannot again be called in question upon an affidavit of contest which merely alleges that the land is not of the character granted, unless the applicant further alleges fraud or mistake in the procurement of the decision of the Secretary, and acts constituting the fraud must be specifically stated. He further holds that a party may contest the right to such lands, prior to approval and certification, by alleging and proving a settlement prior to such approval, and that the land is not swamp and overflowed land, but fit for cultivation without artificial drainage. The lands lands heretofore approved and certified to the State as swamp and overflowed lands covered in this decision are embraced in what is known as list No. 5, Lake View district, and comprises about 90,000 acres of land It is claimed by the State that the remaining lands not approved and certified, amount to 300,000 acres, which will be reported to the Land Office for approval and certification under the rules laid down in this decision.

FITZ JOHN PORTER RETIRED.

The following order has been issued at the War Department:

"By the direction of the President, Fitz John Porter, having been appointed colonel in the army, under the provisions of an act of Congress approved July 1, 1886, is hereby placed on the retired list of the army, in that grade, as of this date, in pursuance of authority conferred by said act and at his own request."

THE OLEOMARGARINE TAX.

Commissioner Miller has begun preparations for carrying into effect the provisions of the Oleomargarine bill, and has called upon all collectors of internal revenue for such information as they may possess in regard to the production of oleomargarine, and the object of utilizing it in the preparation of the necessary regulations to govern the collection of the tax.

THE TURF.

Baldwin's Stable Wins Two More Races—Pacific Coast Events.

MONMOUTH PARK, Aug. 7.—The races to-day were a great disappointment, owing to the weather. The day opened wet and drizzling. There was serious talk of postponing the races, but toward noon there was a prospect of fairer weather, although there was no possibility that the track would be in anything like a good condition. It was hoped that overhead at least it would be clear, but it was drizzling when the first race was called and it never let up for a moment, and during the third and fourth races, the great events of the day, it rained quite hard. People had been looking forward to this as the great day and there was a very fair crowd present but nothing like what had been anticipated.

In the race for the junior championship stakes there were but three starters. Tremont won with such ease as to make the contest almost ridiculous. Until the stretch was reached Tremont remained in the rear, but at that point he dashed forward so rapidly that Kingston and Juliet Colt seemed seemed almost to be standing still. This race netted about $11,000 to Dwyer Brothers.

The race for the championship stakes was also a walk-over. Dewdrop did not start, and Volante won over Ben Ali, by five lengths.

SARATOGA, Aug. 7.—The first race to-day, three-quarters of a mile, was won by Baldwin's Estrella. Time 1:15¼.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—The Fall meeting of the Bay District Association opened to-day.

First race, trotting, mile heats. Won by Adair in three straight heats. Best time 2:20½; Manon second.

Pacing race, mile heats. Peacock won in straight heats, Sam Lewis second, Patchen third. Best time 2:27½.

SANTA CRUZ, Aug. 7.—The races closed this afternoon.

The first race was won by Carr. Time 2:38½, 2:47½, 2:34½.

A race between the horse Black Bart and a man named Harry Smith, the conditions of which were that the horse was to run ten miles while the man ran five, was won by the horse.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—At Washington Park the weather was delightful, the track fast and the attendance very large.

Three quarters of a mile—Mountain Range won; Sister Monica second; Probus third. Time, 1:17¼. Mutuals paid $57.90.

Mile and a quarter—Bob Swimm won; Surprise second; Gov. Bate third. Time, 2:10. Mutuals paid $35.

Fremont stakes, seven-eighths of a mile—Terra Cotta won; Hinda second; Vera third. Time 1:19¾. Mutuals paid $9.10.

One and a half miles—Topsy won; Taxgatherer second; Violator third. Time 2:36½. Mutuals, paid $12.60.

Steeplechase, full course—Tennessee won; Rushbrook, second; Hop Sing, third. Time, 4:40½. Mutuals paid $9.30.

"LOS ANGELES DAY."

Preparations to Receive the Visiting Veterans Then.

The "Los Angeles Day" of the Grand Army's visit to the Coast falls on the 16th—one week from to-morrow. In all probability there will be an invasion then of visiting veterans, beside which the festivities of their wayside tarrying here the other day will be a very small affair. It is predicted that the cheap excursion from San Francisco—$10 for the round trip—will bring down here from 5000 upward of "the boys" and their friends. At all events, it is safe to count upon a big number. Such an influx as this will test the hospitality of the city, and arrangements to make adequate our welcome will have to begin at once to count at all. A meeting is called for 11 a. m. to-morrow, in old Armory hall (headquarters) to take necessary steps.

A CALL.

Mrs. Lucy D. More, President of the Ladies' General Reception Committee, which did such superb service before, has issued the following call:

"LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 7, 1886.

"The ladies who had charge of the entertainment for the G. A. R. at their headquarters on Requena street, wish to give thanks to all who so generously donated fruit, cakes, pies, bread, etc., and to the following business firms: The Union Ice Company, for donating all the ice used, 40 or 50 pounds per day; Los Angeles Ice Cream Company, for a liberal donation on the ice cream furnished; Parmelee's Bazaar, for use of dishes free of charge, and W. C. Furrey for loan of water-coolers and many other things. Timely contributions from the proprietors of the Nadeau House and Nadeau restaurant were gratefully received. Plants were also loaned from Stengel's nursery with only the cost of transporting. We were constantly reminded of the interest taken in our work by having flowers sent us from a distance, sometimes arranged with great care; the fruit from some neighboring town; or the loan of something which helped to make the hall attractive. One lady, who was unable to respond to her appointment, sent in her regrets and $10.

"We are grateful for all the favors received, and, on account of the spirit shown thus far, we do not hesitate to ask further contributions for our great entertainment on the 16th. The soldiers of the Grand Army of the Republic, who fought so valiantly for our country, are passing away. In all probability this is the last time we shall have the privilege of entertaining them in a body. Let us honor them as they deserve; not with a mistaken kindness tempting the weak ones to their injury, but giving them a hearty welcome, such as our respect and gratitude would prompt.

"Arrangements are being made for a larger place for the entertainment. Mr. Lankeshire kindly offers us the use of the Tabernacle. We wish to have there the finest fruits and the most beautiful flowers of Southern California. We are sending to the neighboring towns to see what fruits they can furnish us. Will not the ladies of Los Angeles volunteer to help us furnish a fine lunch? It will be a great relief to the committee if you will send a postal card saying what you will prepare for the occasion, directing to 'Ladies' General Reception Committee, care of E. O. Van Dusen, G. A. R. Headquarters,' giving your address, so we can send for it on the morning of the 16th. LUCY D. MORE,

Pres. Ladies' Gen. Recep. Com."

The committee has also issued the following call

TO THE SINGERS:

"The singers of Los Angeles and vicinity, are invited to meet at the old Armory Hall, Requena street, Monday evening, August 9, at 7 o'clock, to rehearse two or three patriotic choruses for the entertainment, to be given by Los Angeles to the visiting members of the G. A. R. and their friends. Prof. C. E. Day will take charge. Can we not have another such chorus as stirred the hearts of all listeners at the tabernacle last winter, to voice the enthusiasm which should greet the preservers of our country? Who will respond? Will not you?"

At Pasadena.

An enthusiastic meeting of citizens was held yesterday afternoon to arrange for giving the Grand Army visitors a reception on the 17th. Dr. Channing was chairman and C. A. Gardner secretary. The unanimous sentiment of the meeting was in favor of inviting the boys in blue to Pasadena on the 17th, and handsomely entertaining them. The sum of $125 was subscribed on the spot towards expenses. The necessary committees were appointed, who will report to a mass meeting to be held Wednesday evening in Williams's Hall.

DONAHUE'S DEATH.

Particulars of the Accidental Shooting at Endocino.

Further particulars of the distressing accident at Endocino Friday afternoon were received yesterday. Pat Donahue, the man in charge of the stage company's stock at Endocino, started out with his gun at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon to kill rabbits. A neighbor saw him firing one shot and then entering a cactus patch, after which he heard another shot. This was the last seen or heard of him until about 8 o'clock in the evening, when his parents, becoming uneasy at his absence, started in search. They found his dead body in a bunch of cactus, with an ugly hole in the right cheek, and the forehead entirely blown away. The empty gun was lying at his side.

A message was immediately sent for Coroner McFarland, but, as he was absent at San Francisco, Justice C. C. Twitchell, of Santa Monica, was summoned, and held the inquest. The verdict was accidental shooting. It is supposed that Mr. Donahue entered the cactus patch with the gun cocked, and that the trigger became entangled, discharging the gun with the above results. The remains were brought in by undertakers Garrett & Neitzke, and the funeral occurs from their place to-day.

CLUBBED AND ROBBED.

A Veteran Falls Victim to Three Thievish Thugs.

John O'Connell, an old soldier, was knocked down and robbed on Los Angeles street at 10:15 last night. He was about opposite Lacy & Visreck's store, when three thugs assaulted him with a billy or some similar weapon. They knocked him senseless, and turned his front trousers-pockets inside out, getting $1.75 therefrom. In his hip-pocket he had an old glove, and under it $10.35, which they failed to find. The victim was found later, still unconscious, by Julius Both, of the Diamond House. Assistance was called, and O'Connell was taken to the county jail, where Health-Officer Baker dressed his wounds—two unpleasant but not dangerous gashes on the right side of the head. O'Connell would probably recognize his assailants.

Orphans' Home Officers.

The new directory of the Orphans' Home is as follows:

President, Mrs. D. G. Stephens; Vice President, Mrs. M. A. Gibson; Recording Secretary, Mrs. S. A. De Puy; Financial Secretary, Mrs. R. H. Hewitt; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. A. S. Averill; Treasurer, B. F. Coulter.

Board of Directors—Mrs. A. E. Pomeroy, Mrs. W. H. Maynard, Mrs. M. P. Davis, Mrs. G. Henderson, Mrs. Weldon, Mrs. S. Hubbard, Mrs. M. Bouton, Mrs. J. Velair, Mrs. M. S. Baker, Mrs. George Fitch, Mrs. Dr. Cunningham, Mrs. Wm. Ferguson, Miss McMains, Dr. Dorothea Lummis.

FOREIGN.

More Riotous Demonstrations at Belfast.

ENGLAND'S ORDNANCE RING EXPOSED.

The Cholera Spreading with Frightful Mortality in Southern Europe—The Pope and the Powers.

Associated Press Dispatches to The Times.

BELFAST, Aug. 7.—Rioting occurred again here to-day, and to-night the conflicts were resumed. The fighting was the most desperate that has taken place during the recent troubles. The mob was infuriated, and fought with savage energy. Fifty persons were injured, some of them, it is thought, fatally. Terrible struggles occurred on the Shank Hill road. The police quartered in McKenna's tavern, at the old lodge, were attacked by a mob with stones and revolvers, and were compelled to fire from the windows of the beleaguered house. During this attack eighteen persons were injured and were subsequently taken to hospitals. A youth named Jackson is said to be dying from his injuries. Two policemen were badly wounded.

AN EDITOR'S FIGHT WITH A RING.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Sir William Armstrong Arms Manufacturing Company is resorting to extreme measures to stop the military newspaper exposures of the company's alleged corruption of government officers to secure contracts for supplying ordnance. Recently the company applied to the Queen's Bench for an injunction to restrain Capt. Armit from continuing to publish in the Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette, which he has been doing every week, fresh allegations of the corruption of ordnance officers by the Armstrongs, pending the result of the action for libel brought by the company against the captain for his original allegations of corruption. In succeeding exposures Captain Armit has described in detail alleged cases of the gravest character, charging several distinguished personages with corruption and conspiracy, and with having formed among themselves a ring for the systematic robbery of the Government. The Court of Queen's Bench has just rendered its decision upon the petition for an injunction. The Court refused to grant the injunction, and based the refusal upon the ground that the alleged libel falls within the class of privileged communications. "If these libels are true," it says, "it is of the utmost importance that the country should be made aware of it." Capt. Armit's object, it is believed, is to force the government to grant a royal commission of inquiry into his charges.

GREAT MORTALITY FROM CHOLERA.

ROME, Aug. 7.—The cholera is virulent in Bartela, where 132 new cases and 42 deaths were reported to-day. At Venice there were 11 new cases and 5 deaths; at Ravenna, 10 new cases and 4 deaths; at Cologna, 13 new cases and 7 deaths; at Ruvodipulai, 25 new cases and 8 deaths, and 66 new cases and 17 deaths elsewhere.

THE POPE AND CHINA.

ROME, Aug. 7.—The pope has ordered Cardinal Jacobini, Papal Secretary, to dispatch to the powers a circular notifying them of the Vatican's decision to establish diplomatic relations with China, and explaining the expediency of the step.

A CHICAGO TRAGEDY.

A Secret Service Officer Slain by a Woman.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—The Chronicle's Chicago special says: Captain Wallace W. Hall, of the United States secret service, was shot and killed instantly last night, by his wife, Anna Hall. She was formerly his mistress but lately he married her. Captain Hall was recently transferred to St. Louis. At midnight, the woman says, he attempted to shoot her, and in the struggle over the pistol he was killed. Hall was shot through the heart. He was for six years in the Chicago secret service, and then removed to St. Louis, but recently returned to Chicago. He was well known in the secret service.

The Belief in Decadion.

The son of Prometheus and King of Thessaly, who, with his wife Pyrrha, was preserved from the Deluge, and repeopled the world by throwing stones behind them, as directed by the oracle, requires a faith not hardly possible with this age of enlightened civilization, and yet such a belief is as consistent with general principles as the theoretical idea advanced concerning the disposal of the "immense" stock carried by some of our imitators. We take it for granted that merchandise which has been carried over for several years, and has accumulated until it is positively necessary to dispose of, is worthless at any price—even if bought at 7 cents on the dollar. What the people require is reasonable goods at the lowest possible price. A glance at our south show window will convince the passer-by that we are carrying out a system advanced by us several years ago: of selling new goods at such prices that even our patrons eagerly await the coming of our weekly sales. The Fall stock will soon arrive and, being in the midst of our Grand Annual Clearance Sale, we will place on our counters the several distinct lines of goods enumerated in appended list next Wednesday, August 11.

A beautiful line of surah silks at $1.25, worth $1.75, in colors and black.

13 pieces imported gros grain silks at $1, worth $1.37½, in colors and black.

1900 yards Boston 10-4 bleached sheeting at 22½c; reduced from 27½c.

295 yards lace brocaded grenadines, 40 inches wide, will be closed out at 5c per yard; worth 20c.

100 yards canvas cloth suitings at 8c per yard; reduced from 90c, in two colors only.

90 dozen Turkish towels at 12½c, worth 20c.

5 dozen infants' dresses at 25c each.

5 dozen infants' slips at 20c each.

100 dozen linen thread at 5c per spool.

700 yards of the well-known drap d'Alma dress suitings at 25c per yard, affording an opportunity for a seasonable dress at one-half value.

2700 yards nainsook at 7c per yard; fine assortment of checks and broken plaids; worth fully 12½c.

1900 yards silk-finished velveteens at 25c per yard, worth 70c.

10 dozen ladies' white aprons at 22½c each, trimmed with torchon lace, and of a fine lawn material.

40 dozen silk clocked balbriggan hose at 25c per pair, worth 37½c.

1100 yards torchon lace at 2c per yard.

A beautiful line of figured sateens worth 35c to be closed out at 12½c.

The presentation of the day will be 100 dozen ladies' vests at 25c each, worth 75c, and of a 4-thread, superfine quality.

The surahs and gros grain silks displayed in north show window at

J. M. HALE & CO.'S

Grand Clearance Sale,

Wednesday, August 11,

Wednesday, August 11,

7 and 9 Spring st.

7 and 9 Spring st.

The beverage for the weak and strong sick and healthy, Ghirardelli's soluble cocoa.

E. F. Moorhouse, 146 S. Spring St.,

Jobbing in carpenter work. Step-ladders and orange ladders a specialty. Agent for Centennial windmills. Plaster paris ornaments for sale, put up and guaranteed. Telephone 341.

Ladies, the 10c Delivery office is at 23 S. Spring. Reeder Block.

FOR EXCHANGE.

ENCYCLOPEDIA—(Britannica), late-t edition, to exchange for a horse. Call at 111 S Spring st

FOR EXCHANGE—Improved farm in Iowa for property here; will pay difference and give good trade. Box 497, city.

Church Notices.

CHURCH OF THE UNITY, OPERA House.—At 11 a. m., subject of Dr. Fay's sermon: "The True Home not a Material but a Spiritual Mechanism."

ST. PAUL'S (PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL) Church, Olive, between Fifth and Sixth streets.—Elias Birdsall, rector. Morning prayer and sermon 11 a. m. During August there will be no Sunday evening service. All seats free. Strangers are welcome.

SANTA MONICA MISSION.—SERVICES every Sunday at 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 3:30 p. m. Rev. Henry Scott Jeffreys.

BOYLE HEIGHTS ASCENSION MISSION. (Aliso Avenue, Boyle Heights.)—Sunday-school, 9 a. m. Rev. Henry Scott Jeffreys.

FIRST LOS ANGELES EPIPHANY MISSION.—Sunday school at 3 p. m. Rev. Henry Scott Jeffreys.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Hill and Third streets.—A. J. Wells, pastor. Rev. O. C. Wetler, supply. Preaching morning and evening, suggested by the G. A. R. reunion. Morning subject: "The Law of Liberty." Evening subject: "Some Lessons from the Encampment."

REORGANIZED CHURCH OF JESUS Christ of Latter Day Saints, Knights of P

LOS ANGELES DAILY TIMES.
PUBLISHED
EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY,
BY THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY
H. G. OTIS,
President and General Manager.
ALBERT McFARLAND,
Vice Pres't, Treas. and Business Manager.
WM. A. SPALDING, Secretary.
Office: Temple, Main and New High Sts (Principal entrance, 9 Temple st.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
BY MAIL, POST PAID.
One copy, one year $7 50
One copy, six months 4 00
One copy, three months 2 00
PAYABLE INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.
Delivered by Carrier at 20 cents per week, or 85 cents per month.

WEEKLY EDITION (THE MIRROR).
One copy (8 pages), one year $2 00
One copy, six months 1 00
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THE "TIMES" IN SAN FRANCISCO.
The TIMES may hereafter be found on sale at the Palace Hotel News Company's stand, Palace Hotel, San Francisco.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice as second class matter.

The Times.

SIX PAGES.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 8, 1886.

$10 Reward.

The above reward will be paid by this office for the apprehension and conviction of any person stealing the TIMES *from the doors of its subscribers.*

Have We a Dictator Among Us?

The work of selecting the Republican candidates who are to be supported at the next local election in Los Angeles county is one of importance. It must be well done, and good men put up, or the result will be disastrous. This fact is recognized by all men of experience and foresight, and especially by those acquainted with the mutations of local politics, here and elsewhere in California. Intelligent voters no longer give a cast-iron adhesion to party in purely local elections. Independence of action is becoming the rule rather than the exception. Hence the necessity of great care and judgment in the nomination of party tickets. In the present posture of affairs that party which nominates only the best and most available candidates that it is possible to select from its ranks, will be the winning party. To do this, however, requires some judgment and more nerve. The best men are usually in the background, and have to be hunted up and called out. The second, third, fourth and fifth rate men are ever at the front, clamoring for "recognition." They clamor so loudly, press so persistently, and push so brassily that, in too many cases, they get in—get nominated and defeated. Sample cases are numerous in this city and county. Every observing citizen could count them on his fingers, provided he had fingers enough to make the enumeration. The difficulty is that the work of putting up the tickets is supinely left to a few manipulators, the great body of the delegates to nominating conventions being altogether too complaisant—accepting too readily the "slates" of the bosses. This is wrong. Men who act in a representative capacity for the people owe it to their constituents and to themselves to perform their delegated duties with intelligence, fidelity, discrimination and courage. It is their duty and their interest, and it is for the public interest as well, to stand up for good nominations against the persuasions, the cajolements and the frowns of the self-constituted leaders and self-appointed bosses. Let them be *men*, and act the part of independent men.

The time for making nominations for local offices fast approaches. The work of slate-making has already begun. The would-be bosses are at work. They do not ask of the people, who are the source of power, "By your leave," but they impudently say to them, "*We* will make the ticket for you to support! Come to us for orders!" It is the way of bosses; it is unexampled gall; it deserves rebuke.

The office of District Attorney has become one of great importance in this county. Very grave and important interests are committed to the hands of its incumbent—interests vitally affecting the property, the rights and the lives of citizens, the peace and honor of the community. The head of the office should be a man of courage, character and integrity; a lawyer of ability, watchfulness and acumen. There has been imbecility and weakness exhibited in this office, and charges of venality and corruption. The office have permitted itself to be bulldozed by bullies. This is discreditable. A change is demanded by the people. The Republican party owes it to itself to make that change.

But it must be a change for the better. To exchange one incompetent for another will do no good.

There is talk abroad of a "slate" in process of construction. Horace Bell, that uneasy spirit who is ambitious to be known as a "holy terror," who is generally in a fight with somebody, and who is always contending (in The Porcupine) for "the pure, the good and the true," has turned up dictator in local politics. It is given out that he intends to "run things" or break a trace. The talk of the street is that he has issued his dictum, delivering the same to the trembling bosses. That dictum, they say, is to the effect that Holton must go, and that either Horace Bell or Horace Bell's man must be made District Attorney, otherwise there will be trouble in camp, and the bosses, the Republican party and all dissenters will get themselves disliked by Horace Bell. This would be such a dire calamity that the rumor is, the bosses have decided to bow to Bell's dictation and attempt to placate him by putting up his man, who is understood to be W. T. Williams. Mr. Williams has been a resident of Los Angeles county but a short time. He was an attorney on Bell's side in some of his recent suits. He is a large man, not without his good points, but what his claims upon the District Attorneyship are does not appear. If he wants a public career in this community, the TIMES advises him to depend for favor upon the people, not upon the bosses. The bosses are sometimes just a l-o-s-t-le too smart, and frequently get tripped up. Besides, they don't agree among themselves, and it is often embarrassing for a politician to know just how to "jump."

But it is for Mr. Williams to make his own political alliances; we are not managing his campaign for him.

The point we wish now gravely to enforce is this: No dictator or dictator's candidate can be accepted by the Republican party of Los Angeles county without loss of self-respect and inexpressible humiliation. Self-respect is a property that the organization cannot part with and retain its life. The party, not the bosses, must select its candidates and make its own nominations. The proposition to surrender its prerogatives and subject its will to a dictator is too monstrous to be entertained. It would be startling if it were not ridiculous. It will be rejected by the people with indignant scorn and well-deserved contempt. Once aroused, they can no longer be browbeat and bulldozed. The people, not the bosses, are masters after all.

The TIMES will have more to say about offices and candidates.

Del Valle's Water Bill.

Following is the text of Senator Del Valle's bill (which takes the place of the bill known as "No. 1,") introduced in the Senate on the 29th of July, and referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Water Rights:

AN ACT concerning the ownership, appropriation, diversion, and use of waters in this State.

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The waters of all natural streams within the State are hereby declared to be the property of the public, and dedicated to the use of the people of the State. Such waters may be diverted and used for irrigation or other beneficial purposes under regulations prescribed by law; provided, that navigation in navigable streams, under the control of the United States, shall not be impaired; and, provided, that the rights now acquired to divert and use water, shall not be impaired so long as such water is applied to the purposes for which the same has been used.

Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts which conflict in any way with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

THE SAUNTERER.

Among the grand old boys who favored Los Angeles with their presence the Saunterer noticed one veteran with a deep open scar upon his forehead, marking the spot where the rebel bullet had crashed its way and buried itself within the brain. The scar looked like an open passageway into a tunnel, and one could almost look into the busy brain of the hero who all these long years has carried in his head the unextracted bullet, as a memento of the deadly hate of Southern treason.

"I cannot work with my head down, for the bullet is still there. It is marvelous that I should live with such a wound as that, but with death on every hand one does not die until his time comes," said the soldier-hero.

***

There is an unusually bright Celestial who lives in one of the families of Los Angeles as the presiding genius of the kitchen domain. His ear gets hold of the talk of the anti-Chinese movement, and he evidently has been mentally discussing the problem of evading the danger threatened by it.

"John," said a man to him the other day, "aren't you afraid you'll be driven out of Los Angeles some of these days?"

"Oh, no," replied the cunning almond-eyed heathen, "I jest go buy a lot and marry a life, an' then I live here allee samee as Melican man."

***

The Saunterer, passing up the street the other day, saw what, thank heaven! is not a usual sight—a woman, tall and stately and of magnificent proportions, but with swollen eyelids, bleared eyes, and face red and disfigured by strong drink. There was a maudlin smile upon her lips, as she approached me saying that she was a "lone widow with six small children, and any little contribution that you will give me will be most gratefully received." Her breath smelt of the gin shop, and the "children" I knew to be a myth born of her love for strong drink. Of course the contribution was withheld, and I left her while she followed me with something wholly unlike a benediction.

***

The truthful correspondent is abroad, and he has been sharpening his pen and pruning his intellect till he has clipped off every excrescence but solid truthfulness. When that was done he was ready to write, and he mounts his tripod and sets out to enlighten the world. He selects the Washington Star as the medium to promulgate his truthfulness. With the inspiration of monumental genius he begins:

"Los Angeles! City of the Angels! A quaint, dusty little town, with rows of two story frame dwellings and but one business street. How the stranger looks for reputed attractions and fails to find them! There are no pretty parks and fountains, trees are few and far apart, and the only sidewalks are boards, loosely laid down. Spring street, the principal business thoroughfare, has recently been paved with concrete, which makes a great contrast to the dusty side streets. Many of the homes here are called pretty, chiefly, I think, because of the general lack of prettiness than from any other cause. * * * Every available space is used for lodgings. Old barns are carpeted and fitted up, and shanties and tents are planted on every vacant lot. Many of the sterner sex find it cheaper and more convenient to tent out the year round."

We do not suppose that the truthful correspondent would make any misstatement about the matter. This statement strikes the business men of First, Main, Los Angeles, San Pedro, San Fernando and other business streets as exceedingly queer, while our great brick blocks hold up their massive fronts in dumb surprise. What a beautiful talent it is that enables one to tell the exact truth about things!

A California Home.

The deep-blue, infinite sky, sun-filled and bright,
With breezes sweeping it with unseen wings,
Bends o'er us here, while all the summer light
Is odorous with breath of blossomings.

Sweet-faced and smiling flowers, with heads that hold
The sunbeam's glory and the rainbow's hue,
Within this lovely spot their leaves unfold,
While star-like blossoms lift up eyes of blue

To roses bending o'er them with a smile,
Upreaching, sunward, bud-encircled arms
Above the breast of the green hedge, the while
Blooming through winter and through summer's calms.

Great arbors hold the rain of shadows cool,
And reberries, diamonded with water drops, within
Are clasped by ivy vines, and the small pool
Mirrors the lace-like ferns its bosom in.

The soft, green sward is velvet-like and bright,
A splendid carpet for the monarch trees
That catch the wandering breeze in their sighs,
And fill the air with leafy harmonies.

O'er all, the white, fair mansion, like a cloud
Winged with the light and smiling in the sun,
With vines o'erwreathing it, uprises proud,
Down-looking on the lovely beauty won

In its fair gardens, with their shaded ways,
Their winding walks, their hedges cool and green,
Their blossoms shining through the summer days,
And glowing all the winter hours between.

What colors mingle! Nature saveth grace
In soft-lipped blossoms bending low their heads;
Then pours her anthems, filling all the place,
Through aisles where silent-footed Progress treads.

ELNA A. OTIS.

THE RECEPTION.

Southern California's Spread at San Francisco.

AN EVENING OF RARE DELIGHTS.

How the South Country Brigade Made it Mighty Interestin' to the Vets.—The Speeches by Logan, Alger and Others.

The TIMES' telegraphic columns on Friday morning contained a condensed but valuable report of the superbly successful Grand Army reception at the Southern California headquarters in San Francisco, Thursday evening. A more detailed account, from the Chronicle, will be found of interest:

A reception was tendered last evening to the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, in the name of Southern California, in the new Union Hall, on Post street. The attendance was large, and considerably before the hour named every seat in the neat hall was occupied.

The band of the Seventh Infantry, of Los Angeles, serenaded the guests, after which the president of the day,

MAJOR GEORGE H. BONEBRAKE,

of the Sixteenth Illinois, Commander of the Southern California Brigade, spoke as follows:

Ladies and Comrades: The programme for this evening is not a lengthy one, but it contains very good material for a short entertainment. It would be impossible to have a more appreciative audience than the enthusiastic battle-scarred veterans who have rendered such invaluable service to their country.

Southern California greets you here, and will welcome any and all old soldiers to her sun-kissed land, the home of the vine and the orange, with a warm heart as big as an ocean steamship. On the other hand we have come from 300 to 500 miles to have a good time and lots of fun, and

If there is any old man crept in among the boys,
Just put him out without making a noise.

[Applause.]

At the conclusion of his speech Major Bonebrake introduced Mrs. Mamie Perry Davis, who sang the soprano solo from "Il Guarany, o'ers non volis principe." There is a peculiar sweetness about her voice which is very fascinating. Her method is irreproachable, her enunciation beautifully clear and her voice ripples forth in sweetest music. In response to hearty applause Mrs. Davis sang "Marching Through Georgia," the assembly volunteering the chorus.

SENATOR LOGAN.

Major Bonebrake then said that General Logan needed no introduction, and he therefore called upon him without presentation. General Logan was received with tremendous cheering, and rising, said:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: If California had never been heard of before, it would certainly be known after this, and I believe I can vouch for every veteran here that he is of the same mind, that so royal a welcome has been accorded them here as never was given before. Of course, they have been met with loyal hearts, but your welcome has made them feel at home on every spot of ground of California where they have set their foes. This gentleman (alluding to Major Bonebrake) said all this audience hails from Southern California. Are you not mistaken in that? You have a grand State—in its products, in its vines and its mineral resources. These have been and are now unequalled. In the beauty of your valleys and rivers, and the waters of the Pacific ocean that laves your shores, you have a picture such as is not found on the map of our country. And when the old soldier visits California he sees the country that gave freely the supplies necessary to aid us in conquering the foe—for I will call them foes—of the best government that God ever allowed to exist on earth. The peace we now enjoy was brought about by the energy and bravery of these soldiers and their comrades, and may the day never come when our people shall forget that there was a time when this country needed aid and that aid was sent to it. The men came to her aid with strong hands and strong hearts, and steadied the rocking pillars of our country.

I am now going to say something at which some may be displeased, but I am alone responsible for it. It is this: I have health and strength. I ask nothing of this country. If I have been of use to the country I am glad of it, and I ask no recompense. But there are men and women who, crippled, diseased and hunting around from street to street, seek for the means of supporting life, and I say that any Government that permits an old soldier to wander thus has forgotten its duty. And so, too, while the good men and women behind the solders were exercising their devotion for our army, and called down God's blessing on them, and the women went to the hospital and the battle-field with the velvet hand to soothe the wounded, I say to them also we owe a debt. And of the hand that with a pen would strike down the charity which would aid such, I say, even if it were my own, "May God paralyze it!" [A voice, "Fitz-John Porter."]

I am glad to meet the people of California and to have learned what I have of this country. My knowledge of it has been extended and widened, and when I leave I shall do so with the kindliest feelings towards the people of this coast. United as we are by the same loyalty to the stars and stripes, we shall cherish a determination that no polluting touch shall defile that flag, but that it shall float forever over this land of the free and the home of the brave. [Loud and continued applause.]

GOVERNOR ALGER.

At the close of Logan's speech Major Bonebrake introduced Mrs. Logan and said she did not require to bear the name of Logan to be one of the foremost ladies in America, Gov. Alger, of Michigan, replied for Mrs. Logan as follows:

Mr. President and Comrades; I am not Mrs. Logan. When I came in it was said to me that Mrs. Logan's name was called, would I please respond? I am very glad to do so if she consents. Only I see Mrs. Alger here, and I don't know what may happen if I represent Mrs. Logan. But I will take the chances of a family row. Mrs. Logan does not need my feeble voice to assure the people of America that she is one of the grandest women God ever made.

It would be trespassing on your patience, after the burning words of the greatest leader the volunteer branch of the service ever produced, for me to say much. The welcome we have received in California has been far beyond what was promised. Those of you who came to Portland, Me., last year said: "We are going to have you in California next year," and they succeeded, and we are glad they did so.

We in Michigan think we are far west. Next we rode 990 miles further west until we reached San Francisco; and I have this to say, that, for a place so far from Michigan, it was the nearest place I was ever in.

We have had numberless invitations since we have been here, one from two gentlemen to go into "the interior of the State." I asked, "How are we to get there?" They said, "We will see to that." "But," said I, "how are we going to get back?" [Laughter and applause.]

I cannot say any more about the hospitality of this State than that we are "full all the time."

Gov. Alger then went into reminiscences of Michigan's experiences in the war, and added that Michigan took care of her old soldiers and that every old soldier coming into Michigan would be cared for. He referred to Salt Lake City as the black spot in America, and said that he was profoundly thankful to Providence for keeping him in bed all day he was there. "You have, however," said he, "a black spot in your city that ought to be wiped out or the inhabitants thereof expelled. Any man who has seen what I have seen, and will not say that the Chinese ought to be driven out, I am ashamed of him. I think the Government ought to rid you of this curse. No fouler picture could be drawn by Dante or the Devil than is to be seen there. I refer, of course, to Chinatown." [Applause.]

GUBERNATORIAL TANNER.

At the conclusion of Gov. Alger's speech the chairman introduced Governor Tanner, of New York, who said:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I don't know what business I have to be present here. I owe no gratitude to those who are responsible for my being before you. I have had a hard day, and here I am launched before you, possibly as a proof that there was at least one man who survived of the Army of the Potomac. [Laughter.] I have no desire to be hard on our officers. It is natural, I suppose, to put the Generals forward now, but the boys had to go first in the line of battle. The officers behaved well as a rule, except when there were hardly peas enough to go round. When I think of the time when we were deciding the question of freedom for all the oppressed of all nations, I can not help thinking that I shall always feel proud, if I live to be as old as Methuselah, of having been one of the hundreds of thousands who made it an accomplished fact that our Union was saved, a race set free, and our flag raised again to more than its former proud pre-eminence. We have learned on this journey what a heritage we saved, not for ourselves and our children only, but for those we conquered. I should like to bring every Johnny Reb across the continent to show him what a heritage he now has.

When we went out we had no idea that we were fighting to free the slaves, but by the time we were through we learned that God had his hand in that row, and that it was not to be stopped until our fellow-men were free, and then we began to sing that "as Christ died to make men holy, so we were dying to make men free."

But we stopped the war too soon. When Grant captured Lee he should have turned his forces about and marched to Utah, and never stopped until he had driven the Mormons to the uttermost depths of hell. We did not hesitate to tell them so under the shadow of the Mormon temple. Their religion, indeed! The man who degrades the honored name of wife to the level of the concubine will find, when he comes under the judgment of God that he has not enough religion to save his soul from hell.

When we go back to the shores of the Atlantic we shall feel our impecuniosity after our visit to this coast. Oh, California, great are your vineyards, your mineral wealth; it is not these we honor you to us, but the warmness and loyalty of your welcome. I hope that as we go down the slope of life and reach its final close we may all find such generous hospitality as we have experienced here in California. [Loud applause.]

At the conclusion of Corporal Tanner's speech the Modoc Club of Topeka, Kan., sang a ringing chorus, "Flag of the Free," a Grand Army of the Republic composition, in capital style. In answer to rapturous applause the club, led by Major Anderson of Topeka as soloist, rendered the negro song, "Old Shady," which was greeted with laughter and loud clapping.

GOVERNOR ROBIE.

Governor Robie of Maine, having been introduced, spoke as follows:

"My friends, there can be no doubt about my being a real Eastern Yankee. I come from Maine, and it is a great satisfaction to me to find so many natives of that State here in California. I have been shaking hands with them for the last three days, and they are good sons and daughters of good fathers and mothers. We have an intelligent, industrious, patriotic and loyal people in Maine. Our state sent one-quarter of its male population to the war. They went forth, too, when 'Father Abraham' called again and again for 30,000 more. It sent 183,000 of its native population into this Western country, and to California 15,500, while you in return only sent back 224. This would seem to argue that Maine is a good State to emigrate from. [Laughter.] It may be so. But we thank you, the people of California, that you have heaped honors and wealth on natives of Maine."

Gov. Robie then went into the history of Maine at some length, referring to Daniel Webster and the New England States, enlarging on the fact that some of the best men in America had come from the log cabins of those States. He concluded by saying that however different each State might be, yet they are all an integral part of the same grand republic, and have one Constitution and one destiny.

THE "DRUMMER-BOY."

Major Bonebrake introduced R. H. Hendershot, the drummer-boy of the Rappahannock. Capt. Simmons read the inscription on the drum, which was presented by Woman's Relief Corps No. 1. Mr. Hendershot then came forward and said:

"Now, comrades, as a simple drummer-boy I served from 1861 to 1866, and I had the honor of playing before Gov. Robie, in Maine. I have to say that while I respect and admire the Californians, I think that Maine and California should shake hands, for they are both equally good, and I call for three cheers for the State of Maine and this Yankee Doodle (pointing to Gov. Robie), who represents it here among us." [Loud cheers.]

After his short speech Mr. Hendershot gave a thunderous performance on his drum, in which he displayed wonderful skill in the manipulation of the sticks. Another drum, bearing date of September 11, 1862, presented to the drummer for bravery in the attack on Fredericksburg, was brought forward and performed upon with ear-splitting vehemence by the adept performer. The Modoc Club sang a catch which dwelt largely upon the fighting qualities of a certain Shanghai rooster. The cackle of the hens and crowing of the roosters was mimicked with much skill. As an encore the club sang "The Soldier's Farewell," which lends itself with fine effect to the powers of a chorus of tenors and basses.

GEN. MILROY.

Gen. Milroy, of Indiana, in the course of a short speech, said:

Ladies, Comrades and Gentlemen: I think I have caught a cold from your winds here, for I come from the genial climate of Washington Territory. [Laughter.] I only wish to say that I thank the people of California for their princely hospitality. When I was a boy I used to wish that I had been born seventy-five years sooner, that I might have taken part in the Revolutionary War, but I thank God now that I was privileged to participate in a greater. The former could have been deferred for a generation or two with no serious loss to humanity, but the latter could not. It was necessary to have the latter fought, and at once, for the freedom of 3,000,000 of people. I have no set speech, and I can only thank you from my heart for the kindness you have shown to the old soldiers. [Applause.]

A bantling boy dubbed Lord Ambrose, and clad in courtly garb, recited with much dramatic force "Drake's Address to the American Flag." Another small boy, a brother of the first, then recited Richard III's famous soliloquy, which was laughable in its earnestness. Mrs. Perry Davis sang "Barbara Frietchie," by Madame Torry. The song gave Mrs. Davis ad opportunity for still further exhibiting the versatility of her powers. The song is a good one and requires dramatic force, full justice being done to it.

CONGRESSMAN LOVELL.

Congressman Lovell, who sat in the auditorium, in response to a call, responded as follows:

"It is always a proper thing for a speaker to say that he was called unexpectedly, but I hope the day will never come when I shall not be ready to rise and address an assembly of old comrades such as I see before me. Soon the Grand Army will be no more; soon we must lay off the burdens of life; we look to the younger ones to take the burdens up and carry them forward to the glorious fruition of the future. I pray God to bless you all; I may never see any of you again, so I will bid you farewell."

The band, at the request of the Chairman, played a spirited galop, Mr. Haley of the San José Mercury said a few words, and the rest of the night was devoted to the terpsichorean art.

The hall is quite new, and, therefore, little was needed and little was done in the way of extra ornamentation, it being limited to flags and heraldic shields fastened to the stanchions supporting the gallery. The military band sat in the gallery facing the platform, and in their bright red coats and gold braid added much to the bright appearance of the hall. On the platform were the following ladies and gentlemen: Gen. Logan and Mrs. Logan, Gov. Alger of Michigan, and Mrs. Alger, Gov. Stoneman and Mrs. Stoneman, Col. George E. Fisher, wife and daughter; B. B. Tuttle, Aide-de-Camp of the Commander-in-Chief; Corporal Tanner, of New York; Gov. Robie, of Maine; Major Bell, of Los Angeles; Major George H. Bonebrake, Mr. and Mrs. Hazard, of Los Angeles; Capt. Seamans, of Los Angeles; Gen. Milroy, of Indians; Col. Andrews and Mrs. Mamie Perry-Davis, of Los Angeles. This lady, who was the vocalist of the evening, wore a toilet of extreme elegance, combined with great richness. It consisted of a white satin dress covered with Chantille lace, a Mme. de Stael corsage, but longer waisted, which was very becoming to the graceful form of the lady. The draperies were very artistic, but not easily described, opening on the left side on a petticoat of silver brocade of a magnificent design. On her hair Mrs. Perry-Davis wore a bow of silvered gauze fastened on a branch of silver thistle down. B. Scholoh accompanied Mrs. Davis with skill and precision.

ART NOTES.

There are scores of artists these days making sketches that next winter will be worked up and worked out into pictures. The big umbrellas, under which may be seen the artists astride their little canvas stools, are perched on many a favored spot, like so many mushrooms, while the country folk wonder what that "painter" is doing "lookin' at that old hill all day." Let them come to some of the fall exhibitions, and they will see.

Mr. William Hamilton Gibson, on a recent journey through the South, accumulated a store of notes and sketches, and made over 500 photographs of *genre* and general subjects with a detective camera. He obtained some fine character studies, and took some views from the windows of moving trains—one from a train going at the rate of a mile in fifty seconds. The material thus obtained is to be used in a series of articles in Harper's Monthly.

Mr. Hoar introduced in the Senate recently a bill in regard to a National Art Commission. It provides for a non salaried commission of fourteen members, four of whom are to be sculptors, four painters, three architects, and three men of other employments who have a knowledge of art. The purpose is to prevent the Government from being imposed upon in the purchase of works of art, and also to prevent the disfigurement of cities by the erection of ugly public buildings.

The young artist Harry Thaddeus, of Irish birth, has attracted considerable attention by his recently finished portrait of Pope Leo XIII. It is at present exhibited in London, and is thought sufficiently fine to be described in the cable dispatches:

"It is a full-length life-size, and represents his Holiness seated at his writing table, pen in hand. The costume is white throughout, the only color being the papal gold chain and cross, and the relief against a background of red draperies is said to be very fine. The expression of the face, though careworn, is calm and benignant; and the artist is credited with securing the most attractive and satisfactory likeness of the Pontiff yet painted."

MEN AND WOMEN.

Mrs. Langtry is writing a novel.

Boyesen is writing a novel to be published this fall.

Pope Leo XIII has sat for a portrait to the English painter Thaddeus.

Wilkie Collins says the next book from his pen will be a Christmas tale.

Matthew Arnold finds America more enjoyable this trip than he did during the last.

Mr. Henry Irving will spend most of his time during his American holiday on a yacht.

Miss Ellen Terry is so ill that some doubts are entertained of her coming to America.

The Marquis of Salisbury, who is again Prime Minister, is in poor health, writes Edmund Yates.

Mr. Blaine has been invited to deliver the opening address at the Minneapolis Exposition this fall.

General Duryea, of Duryea Zouave fame, has been discharged from his post as dockmaster in the New York dock department in favor of a younger man.

The Empress of Austria, the best horse-woman in the German kingdom, has sold her stables and will never mount the saddle again, by order of her physician.

C. P. Huntington, the Pacific road magnate, carries a huge white sunshade, whether the sun shines or not, and is known facetiously as "the white man of Wall street."

CURRENT NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Arkansas Republican State ticket is reported to be one of unusual excellence. Even the Democrats commend it, although this may come from the fact that they know praise will not save it from defeat.

The Little Rock Gazette, the most influential Democratic paper in Arkansas, describes the new Republican ticket in that State as the strongest nominated by the Republicans for years.

Enough Republican Senators have voted with the Democrats to confirm several of the worst appointments made by the President, notably that of Morris Thomas, of Maryland, to be Indian Inspector. It is too bad.

The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph (Dem.) says that "South Carolina has a political ring, compact and powerful. It is as close as that of Georgia, and is modified after the same fashion, but it is not as yet as corrupt as the Georgia ring. So far it has used respectable and competent material."

Indian Commissioner Atkins frankly admits that he has appointed personal and political friends to tradeships, and affirms that his power in these appointments is independent of either the President or Secretary Lamar. It is from these personal and political appointments that the scandals recently exposed have come.

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS.

The Granite State Free Press, of Lebanon, N. H., whose publisher is a State Senator, says that the coming platform of the New Hampshire Republicans should proclaim war upon the saloon and indorse the ten-hour law.

Illinois elects an entire Lower House and half of the Upper House of its Legislature this year, and the minority representation plan promises to make the body as close as usual.

From the character of the appointments Congressman Holman is securing in the Federal offices of Indiana it is shrewdly guessed that he is laying his wires to enter the Senatorial race next winter.

The Boston Globe admits that the Democratic House "has not done particularly brilliant work, nor a great amount of work of any sort," but it adds with apparent gratitude that "it has not disgraced itself or the country." This is only a more complicated way to say that by failing to do anything it has failed to do mischief.

Senator Logan will visit California at the close of the session, and some quidnuncs at Washington pretend to see in this trip the opening of the next Presidential campaign. It is no secret at Washington that Gen. Logan *has not the slightest intention of accepting the second place on the ticket, under any combination of circumstances.*

THE BLUE DANUBE.

Sights and Scenes on the Famous River.

A BOAT RIDE AND ITS DISCOMFORTS.

Castles, Palaces and Robber Roosts—Vienna the Beautiful—Maximilian's Hearse and His Mexican Saddle.

[The following bright letter was written by a Santa Barbara lady traveling in Europe:]

VIENNA, Austria, July 9, 1886.—Thinking you would like an account of our day on the "Blue Danube," I send you a description of our trip.

On the morning of June 28th, in a pouring rain, we left Ling for Vienna on a Danube steamer. Before the days of railroads they had splendid boats on this river—but now they are cramped, dingy, dirty affairs called "damp-shifts" (quite expressive, in our opinion). The upper deck is very good for fair weather, but below, the saloon and dining-room, one and the same, are filled with tobacco smoke. We took our places with three pleasant *American* English ladies at the stern in a sheltered nook, where the big rope was coiled, and uncoiled at every landing for fastening up. We were obliged to look out for our feet, and sometimes to move—but it was fresh air with a good view, so we bore it amiably. We consoled ourselves with the reflection that cloudy days are so much better for the eyes than sunny—and that it might be so bad that we could not see the banks at all, and here patience had its reward, for about 11 o'clock the clouds broke away, and in the afternoon it was clear and bright. But the color of the water remained dark and gray, and we shall never be able to associate it with that "blue" in poetry and song so familiar to us. For some distance below Ling the banks are flat; the stream threads its way through numerous islands, reminding us of our own Mississippi. The current is very, very swift, so we go on fast—faster than anything we have experienced in a boat. The descent occupies eight and a half hours, and the ascent seventeen hours, so you can judge for yourself.

At Struden we enter a very rapid, which was once a dangerous whirlpool. The rocks were blasted in 1853, and it is now quite safe. Just below is the ruin of a robber stronghold. Here the scenery is more picturesque, high rocks with ancient watch towers; several fine chateaus and some ruins—among them the Abbey of Gottisthal, burned down by the French in 1809.

At 10 o'clock we pass Marback, a market town. The people crowded the dock in their gala suits, it being a festa day. On the hill above rises the large pilgrimage church of Maria Taferl, visited by 100,000 devotees annually. This church was built here to commemorate some wonderful miracle performed by the Virgin appearing in a vision to a peasant who was injured, and thus immediately healing him.

Our interest is greatly excited at Pochlarn, the next village, to find that this is the traditional residence of Rudiger, of Pechlarn, one of the heroes of the Niebelungen-Lied, who gave a brilliant reception to Criemhilde, on his journey to the land of the Huns. I had just seen this old German poem illustrated in splendid frescoes at Munich, in the "Niebelungen salons" of the Court Palace.

A few miles further on rises a picturesque old pinnacled castle, with towers said to have been erected, also, by him, and restored by Emperor Francis.

At Milk stands a famous Benedictine abbey, founded in 1089. The present spacious building was re-erected in 1701-38. The library contains 30,000 volumes. We are greatly indebted to the old Benedictine monks for preserving through the dark ages so many valuable manuscripts. Napoleon was quartered here after the battle of Aspern, and strengthened its entrance by strong bastions. This place is also mentioned in the Niebelungen-Lied. Below Milk we enter a picturesque narrow defile, remarkable for its fine scenery and legendary associations. First we pass churches, monasteries and chateaus. Here we betake ourselves to the upper deck, with an unobstructed view. Behold, up far above us, a deserted ruin, with a tower. It is Aggstein, once a dreaded robber's castle. In an old Minstrel, borrowed from one of the ladies, I read that it dates from 1426. One of the "proprietors" was the terror of the country for a long time. He threw his prisoners from the top of the rock into the abyss below, in, as he ironically said, his "bed of roses." At last, he seized a passing boat, with valuables, belonging to the Duke of Austria, Frederick II, who determined to capture him by strategy. A bold merchantman in his employ concealed thirty strong men among the goods in his barge. As they passed below the castle the dreaded challenge of the horn rang out, and the robber and his men were upon them, but no sooner did they step on board than the gallant men sprang from their hiding places, surrounded and made them their prisoners. The ruins are still well preserved and very extensive.

At Spitz there is an old peaked-roof church, in which there are six hares made of clay, commemorating a snow drift which covered the church so that the hares ran over the roof.

Now we come to the romance of the river. Durnstein, where Richard Cœur de Lion was imprisoned for fifteen months, and where Blondel found him by playing the favorite tune of his master, known only to them both, and was answered by him. The heavy ransom which was paid for him built the extensive fortress below, and whose ruins we still see. A chain was stretched across to a town on the opposite side by which the boats were caught and held, while being robbed by the robber knights! The castle is quite in ruins. I made a hasty sketch of its bold outlines in my Baedeker, as we approached and left the landing, which I send you. I wish it did it justice. The village has a picturesque appearance from the river, and has a modern schloss, an old abbey and a church; also, as Baedeker says, a "dissolved" nunnery. [He means suppressed.] Another extensive and wealthy Benedictine abbey is visible for a long time, on a hill 726 feet high. It also possesses a large library, collections of coins, antiquities, engravings, etc. On an extensive plain called Tuliner Feld, near Tulln, an army of 68,000 men assembled in 1683 for the purpose of aiding the distressed Viennese against the Turkish besiegers, and that was only about 200 years ago. "Oh, the hysterical associations of this river," remarked one of the ladies. As we approach Vienna the banks are low again, and at Nussdorf, at 3:30, we are transferred to a smaller boat and conveyed through the Danube canal to the city in half an hour. Vienna is magnificent in fine buildings, parks, gardens and broad streets. We have seen no city as yet to compare with it in these respects. It has little else of interest.

Strauss's celebrated band performs in the Volks Garten twice a week. It is led by Edward Strauss, brother of the famous composer of the "Blue Danube" and other popular waltzes. I heard them one evening. One pays a florin—forty cents—to enter the garden, where we sit at a table, and are expected to order something. We thus have the privilege of occupying our seats till after 10 o'clock, if we choose; it commences at seven. It did not strike me as particularly cheap compared to the Tivoli in San Francisco, where one pays 25 cents and sees an opera put on the stage magnificently, and not obliged to invest in eating or drinking.

I enjoyed very much seeing the crown jewels belonging to the House of Austria. They are truly magnificent, and to add to their value, they have come down through many generations. Some belonged to her majesty Maria Theresa, and some formed part of the wedding jewels of her daughter, Maria Antoinette, Queen of France. An immense diamond, one of the largest in the world, was owned by Charles the Bold; he lost it in battle in 1476, it was picked up and sold for a piece of glass. Passing through several hands, it came into the Medici treasury at Florence. Finally, its owner, Francis of Lorraine, became the consort of Marie Therese, and so the diamond was numbered among the treasures of the Imperial house of Vienna. At one time it adorned the Imperial crown. It may be of interest to you (?) to know that here are preserved some holy relics—the most important of which are 9 piece of the Holy Cross; the lance which pierced the Saviour's side; (there is also one preserved at St. Peter's, Rome)—a nail of the Holy Cross, a tooth of St. John the Baptist, set in gold and suspended in a crystal vessel; a bone of the arm of St. Anne, set in a tube of the finest gold, open on one side, etc., etc. At the same place, we saw the coronation mantle, crown and sceptre of Napoleon I, and the beautiful silver gilt cradle of his son, who died at the Palace of Shonbrun; in this city, at the age of twenty-one, A. D. 1832. I afterward saw his coffin beside that of his mother, Maria Louise, in the royal vault of the Capuchin church, with a large double one of Maria Theresa and her husband, Francis I, Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico, the empty one of Marie Antoinette, whose remains are in France, and many others.

This is the great place for leather goods. We see such beautiful things in the shape of portfolios, purses, cigar-holders, hand-bags and everything one could wish. Porcelain, too, and glass from Bohemia, is displayed in great variety.

There are many museums here, filled with curiosities. We have been through several, but are getting tired of that kind of sight-seeing. We quite long for the country again, and shall not be sorry to leave here, which will be in three days. We go to Gastein, a place in the mountains noted for its mineral springs. The Emperor of Germany spends a part of every summer there, and is there now. Helen Hunt Jackson spent several weeks in Gastein, and describes it in her "Bits of Travel," which I should like to get hold of just now. We shall only stay a few days, and then go to Irensbruck, and directly to Switzerland. We hope to reach Paris by the 1st of September.

LATER.—Will add a few words, before closing, about the imperial stables we visited this afternoon. There are 380 horses belonging to them in the different residences, and 600 carriages. In this city are from one to two hundred. I should think, magnificent animals—some white, with very long tails, and some black. The carriages were a fine sight. A gorgous gilt coach belonged to Maria Theresa, also two gilt sleighs for winter. Some little carriages, of different styles, were used by some of the Emperors and the Crown Prince when children, and a beautiful gilded small coach was owned by the little son of Napoleon I, the Duke of Reichstadt. There were royal hearses, too, black, and a gilded one used for Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico, when he was buried. I am told he was greatly beloved by these people. We saw too, his saddle to-day; it looked familiar—Mexican, with the lariat, etc., but beautifully embroidered and trimmed. All the carriages are up-stairs, and let down by a machine, when used, on a large platform.

ALMIRA L. AUSTIN.

A Grand Bluff.

The other afternoon a colored man was rushing up Beaubien street in great haste, when he met a colored woman coming down the street at a leisurely pace with countenance all serene.

"Hi! you!" he called as he halted.

"Go long, sah!" she

GRANT IN PEACE.

Specially Contributed to the Times
BY GENERAL ADAM BADEAU.

NUMBER X.

GRANT AND STANTON.

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When Johnson discovered that, in spite of all his opposition, reconstruction under Grant was becoming a reality, he remembered that he had still another weapon in his armory. It was in his power to remove the District Commanders and the Secretary of War who were now all diligently engaged in the execution of the law.

A wide difference of opinion had early become apparent in Johnson's Cabinet, the members of which were originally appointed by Lincoln, but had been retained by his successor. As soon as the new President betrayed his antagonism to those who had elected him, four out of his seven Ministers refused to second what they considered his apostacy. In July, 1866, the Postmaster-General and the Secretary of the Interior resigned, and in September they were followed by the Attorney-General, who was a Southern man, but unable to approve the President's policy. Three of those who remained supported Johnson and became abettors of all his devices and designs. Seward, the original Republican leader, fell away completely from his old associates; Welles, a bitter Democrat before the war, returned to his early allies; and McCulloch, who had never been prominent in politics or public life, decided to retain the place to which he had been elevated on the resignation of a superior.

But Stanton, the Secretary of War, the Minister who had been most important of all, both to Lincoln and the country, who, by his position and ability and energy and fidelity, had done more than any other civilian except Lincoln to serve the State; without whose efforts indeed the State could hardly have been saved—this man remained in the Cabinet to oppose what he deemed the dangerous and treasonable projects of the President. The relations of Grant and Stanton had been peculiar. They had never met until after the battle of Chickamauga, when at Stanton's earnest desire Grant was placed in command of the Western armies. Then an interview of a day occurred when they traveled together from Indianapolis to Louisville and discussed the military situation. After Grant became General-in-Chief their intercourse was necessarily constant and confidential, though even then hardly intimate. In Washington Grant saw more of Lincoln than of the Secretary, and his official correspondence with the Government was always addressed to Halleck, as Chief-of-Staff of the Army. They had no personal correspondence, and I doubt if they exchanged a dozen letters in their lives.

Lincoln gave Grant full liberty in all matters of strategy, and Stanton never interfered. When Grant started on the Wilderness campaign both of these official superiors assured him that they had no wish to become acquainted with his plans. But Stanton, as well as the President, promised Grant an absolute support; and he kept his word. He left nothing undone to uphold the hands of the General-in-Chief. He never, indeed, expressed great admiration for Grant nor pretended to an especial affection for him, but he was a stanch ally. The most, and so far as I can recollect, the last he ever said in praise of Grant was in his comments, published at the time, on the victory at Donelson. In his report of the final operations of the war, there is not one word commending Grant. But he sent him all the men and arms and supplies he required; he made all the assignments of troops and commanders that Grant requested; he never thwarted one of his plans or interrupted one of his movements. There were times when he probably did not concur with Grant, but he deliberately subordinated his own opinions to those of the soldier on all military points. Sometimes when Grant was too far away to be easily reached, Stanton, probably by Halleck's advice, made dispositions or appointments that Grant did not approve, but if subsequently Grant wished these steps reversed, Stantonnever objected. During Early's invasion of Maryland, telegraphic communication between Washington and City Point was interrupted for a while, and great confusion and alarm prevailed at the capital. Several movements were ordered without Grant's knowledge, all of which proved abortive. In this emergency Stanton finally appealed to Grant. He directed Dana, then Assistant Secretary of War, to say to Grant that unless he gave positive directions and enforced them, the result would be "deplorable and fatal."

When Grant placed Sheridan in command in the Valley he did it knowing that his own confidence in that officer's capacity was not shared by the government, but neither Lincoln nor Stanton interfered, and all this, though Stanton was an imperious man, fond of power, used to authority, never doubting his own judgment in civil affairs. But he had made up his mind to entrust plenary authority to Grant, and he carried out his intention heartily and absolutely. Grant fully appreciated this course.

They had one little difference at Chattanooga when Stanton insisted on controlling the cipher operator at Grant's headquarters, but this was soon forgotten; and Stanton always directed Grant's telegraphic orders to subordinate commanders to be taken off the wires as they passed through Washington, so that he might inspect them. Grant sometimes would have preferred to withhold the information these dispatches contained, lest it should be made public too soon; but Stanton was within his rights, and the subject was never broached in their correspondence or conversation. At every serious point their harmony was undisturbed.

This is the statement General Grant always made to me. Until the last year of his life, he expressed and intended my history of his campaigns to be the final authorized expression of his views, and whatever I wrote for that history was submitted to his inspection. In the winter of 1879 I sent him my account of his relations with Stanton; he found nothing to correct, but replied from Naples, December 18th: "Your chapter on Stanton is the best pen picture of a historical character I ever read. I venture to predict that it will be so considered by others when it comes before the public."

In November, 1864, I accompanied Grant to Washington from City Point. It was at a time when Stanton's enemies and rivals were making every effort to procure his removal. Grant had a long interview with Lincoln, in which they discussed the subject, and the same day he told me what had occurred. Lincoln, he said, introduced the subject, and promised that if a change took place he would consult Grant before appointing a new War Minister. But Grant at once advised the President to make no removal. He declared that no one could be found better fitted for the position; that the ability, energy and patriotism of Stanton were undoubted, and, as for himself, he certainly desired no other superior. There can be no doubt that the urgency of Grant on this occasion strengthened Stanton's hold on the President.

In March, 1865, Grant felt a little sore at a sharp message he received through Stanton, forbidding him to hold any conference with Lee except on purely military matters, and there were those about him who attributed what they thought an implied rebuke to Stanton's influence. But they were wrong, for Lincoln wrote with his own hand and without suggestion the dispatch that Stanton forwarded. But even this produced no ill-feeling between the great patriots, who felt that each in his sphere was doing indispensable service to the cause in which they were alike so interested.

After the war, however, Stanton assumed all the authority of his office. When everyone else was paying court to Grant, he showed that he thought the Secretary of War the superior of the General of the Army. He gave Grant orders, as he had a right to do, and always sent for him when he wished to see him officially. This may have nettled Grant a little, as it certainly did some of his personal friends; but it never annoyed him as much as it did others. There was once, indeed, a question almost of authority. Stanton insisted that all orders by the General-in-Chief should be submitted to him before they were issued by the Adjutant-General of the Army. Sometimes he delayed giving the necessary authorization, but when Grant protested in writing the difficulty was obviated. It was an old question, and had arisen in the days of General Scott; it came up again, or something like it, after Grant had ceased to be General of the Army. Grant once had a letter written to the President appealing to him from Stanton's action in the matter, but he tore it up, and there was no rupture or open disagreement.

There was always, however, a sort of personal barrier between them. Grant respected profoundly the services Stanton had rendered the country, and I doubt not the sentiment was reciprocated. But Stanton was harsh and austere in manner, and apparently cared little for the feelings of others. He doubtless had his affections and his intimacies, but Grant was included in neither; and at times the harshness was extended even to him, probably without intent, perhaps unconsciously. But Grant was in reality one of the most sensitive of men. He regarded the feelings of others carefully, and it was always painful to him to inflict pain. Although few supposed so, he felt acutely all the censure and attacks and even the slights of which he was the object. He said nothing, perhaps, when he received them, but there was abundant evidence, which those who were with him closely could detect, that he was a thin-skinned man. Therefore these asperities of Stanton wounded him. He was in no way elated at his success and his honors, but he was nevertheless conscious that he had done good service to the country; he knew that he occupied a dignified position before the world, and the attention and consideration he received were far from disagreeable to him. When, in the midst of all this, one man roughly asserted or implied a superiority, sent for Grant as he would for a lieutenant, or allowed his orders as General-in-Chief to remain for days unapproved, Grant was touched, as any other human being would have been under the circumstances. He did not, indeed, resent what he disliked, for Stanton never transcended his technical rights—though he sometimes approached the verge—but the recollections remained and produced a permanent impression. Thus, without any absolute variance ever occurring, and while on all important matters the two were in complete harmony, their personal intercourse was never familiar, and hardly agreeable. I do not believe either ever enjoyed the other's society. But they were true patriots and earnest men. The moment a question of duty to the country or to each other was involved, all this petty unrevealed sentiment was ignored or trampled on. To my mind their behavior to each other was finer than if they had been warmly and personally attached.

I must add one remark. As I look back upon these matters now, with all my partiality for my personal chief, I am convinced that while Stanton was undoubtedly lacking in delicacy and perhaps withheld some of the consideration to which Grant was entitled, he doubtless believed that he was asserting an important principle—the superiority of the civil over the military arm, the doctrine that even a victorious General-in-Chief is, under our institutions, the subordinate of the executive branch of the Government.

But these were absolutely the only points on which the soldier and the Secretary had ever differed. They would be insignificant if their effect and importance had not been unduly magnified. They are to be mentioned only to be disposed of, brought forward only to be brushed away. Grant had a higher respect for the character and services of none of his compatriots than for Stanton. He had been coworker with him in war, and he was now as cordially working with him in a crisis which both considered as important as any through which they had already passed.

ADAM BADEAU.

[*Telegram.*]
Mr. Stanton to Mrs Grant.
WASHINGTON, May 9, 1864.

Mrs. Lieutenant-General Grant: Since my last telegram to you, this department has received dispatches direct from General Grant, dated yesterday at 11 o'clock a. m. He was quite well. He says the result of the three days' fight at Old Wilderness was decidedly in our favor. He is now pursuing the rebels to Richmond. I congratulate you on his great achievement. EDWIN M. STANTON.

[*Telegram.*]
WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1864.

To Mrs. Lieutenant General Grant: Sheridan fought another great battle yesterday and won a splendid victory.
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The Silent Monks.

Morton M. Casseday, in July Bivouac.)

The routine of one monastery is a repetition of the life at every other house belonging to the order. Probably the most trying part of it is the perpetual silence. The monks may speak to the abbot when absolute necessity requires it. The abbot, the prior, the guest-master, and the man who serves the guests are, of course, at liberty to speak. Otherwise perpetual silence is laid upon the order. In certain parts of the house even those officers do not speak except in devotional exercise. When Father Joseph, the guest-master, was describing to me the business of the chapter-room he stood outside the door, not being permitted to speak in the room, though we were alone there. The same thing is true of the church and of the dormitory. I noticed that when Father Joseph took me into those places he always put up his cowl. He would not speak even in the old and abandoned dormitory, where are now only some piles of grain and two unused beds.

The dormitory is an additional hardship. The beds consist of slats covered by thin, hard mattresses, over which are coarse covers. The beds are really bunks. They are placed in a long double line down the room, and each one is inclosed in a little box-like closet, the partitions of which do not reach the floor. In each room there are a crucifix and a scourge. I saw no other article of furniture. A curtain hangs before each doorway. The scourge, or discipline, as it is called, consists of five stout cords, each knotted in five places, fixed to a wooden handle. Every Friday morning, after the offices of the night, the community repairs to the dormitory. Every monk enters his cell, and, at a signal given by the abbot, by stamping on the floor, every monk, including the abbot himself, whips his bare shoulders with the discipline. The abbot also gives the signal to stop the punishment. The abbot is subject, in general terms, to the same rules as those by which the others live. His bed is the first, he sits at the head of the table; but in all respects he lives like the meanest of the order, except that he may talk.

THE FASHIONS.

Stripes are the prevailing fancy of the season.

The hair is worn *de rigueuer* on the top of the head.

Sapphire, blue and gray are an effective combination.

Pearl gray, striped with yellow, is an effective combination.

Mikado handkerchiefs are novel, nobby summer fancies.

Surah is employed for vests, plastrons and panels on dresses of vigogue.

Green is somewhat passe, being only employed in the dull tones.

Transparent bonnets, parasols and mantles are the present fancy.

Natural flowers for millinery purposes are much affected in Paris.

Plaids and checks are worn, but are not near so popular as stripes.

It is *de rigueuer* in Paris for the shoes to correspond with the evening dress.

Dark blue is one of the most fashionable colors this season. It is seen in all shades.

Coral, salmon pink, heliotrope, dove gray, violet and fawn color are the fashionable colors.

Corduretta has corduroy stripes, with zigzag lines between. As it is cotton it washes well.

Jackets falling open from the throat over plain, pleated or gathered waistcoats are very popular.

Sulphur, maize, citron, old gold, prune, maroon, brown and navy blue are fashionable colors.

Camel's hair for seaside and mountain wear has a white ground, with stripes of olive, red, or green.

Round yoke bodices and the "milkmaid" overdress, with deep revers, draped high, are worn by young girls.

Full plastrons are made of soft striped silk, cut bias, with standing collar to correspond.

Mantles for visiting are short; those for traveling reach to the bottom of the skirt of the dress.

The old-time cotton materials, with bordered flounces, are revived. Three gathered flounces reach the waist.

Foulards are shown this season in exceptionally charming coloring and design, plain and figured being combined.

Flannel and serge, in combination of red and white and blue and white, are the favorites for seaside and yachting costumes.

Pique dresses are made with Norfolk or basque bodices. The skirts are kilt-plaited and have short apron drapery and long back drapery.

Morning robes of white muslin are trimmed with embroidery and Valenciennes lace, and are fastened at the throat with long loops and ends of colored ribbon.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The next Pan-Presbyterian Council is to be held in London, beginning June 26, 1888.

A direct descendant of Dr. Martin Luther's younger brother, Jacob, is studying for the ministry at Erlangen.

It is estimated that there are 30,000 Protestants in Spain, there being congregations in all the larger cities, in all about sixty.

The Chicago M. E. Preachers' Meeting has resolved to proceed at once to found a Methodist hospital. Rev. Drs. Hatfield, Truesdell and Faucett are to take the initial steps.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Foy, of St. Louis, formerly a preacher in the Disciple denomination, who was ordained to the Episcopal priesthood last January, has written a letter asking to be deposed from the ministry. Religious circles are stirred up over the matter.

The Catholic majority in the Belgian parliament, which was in some way secured in 1884, has passed a law in relation to elections which will make it difficult, if not impossible, for the Liberals to recover from their defeat. Belgium is now, for all practical purposes, governed from Rome.

A singular thing has happened in China. It is announced that the new Mayor of Shanghai is a native Christian. This shows a marked change and the overcoming of the hitherto intense prejudice of the Chinese against both native and foreign Christians. Shanghai is a large and important city, with nearly 200,000 inhabitants, and second to Canton in its foreign trade. This significant event shows that the world does move even in some parts of the Celestial Empire.

Artesian Wells.

San Francisco Chronicle.]

It is claimed that a discovery has been made with reference to the sinking of artesian wells. This is that at a greater altitude than 300 feet above the sea level it is useless to expect to secure a flow of artesian water, and that one has but to determine the altitude of a given locality in order to ascertain whether such a well is practicable or not. While this may apply to limited localities, it is by no means to be considered a cast-iron rule, since good flowing wells may be seen in various localities in California, which are all the way from 300 to 1000 and more feet above the sea level. The laying down of infallible laws is dangerous business in a State having so many seeming contradictions as California.

Written for the Times.

A Voice From Catalina.

I've found it at last! My lot has been cast
On an isle of peculiar attraction;
This "gem of the ocean" is quite to my notion—
A source of complete satisfaction.

'Tis "love at first sight," and 'tis my delight
And, also, it seems, 'tis my duty
To send to the Times my measure of rhymes,
Describing this mermaiden beauty.

The "sage" of Long Beach had the Times within reach,
With his "fair Catalina Pasadena!"
In poetry free, what "taffy" gave he—
With his "sweet Pasadena Catalina!"

Pasadena is fair, but not to compare,
For me, with this nautical maiden;
Art ne'er could design a creature so fine—
A face with sea-kisses o'ercladen.

Santa Monica bay, for many a day,
Has attracted Los Angeles sinners;
'Tis seldom they fail to crowd there, by rail,
And 'bide long enough for their dinners.

There women in "stays," and whimsical ways,
Go mincingly out in the breakers;
And monie men thick, with their devious trick,
Get away with their innocent "takers."

Long Beach has a fine sanctimonious whine,
When Chautauquas and Methodists mingle;
A pavilion and rink, and people who think
The sun rises and sets on their shingle.

San Pedro, I'll say, has a beautiful bay,
For boating or bathing or fishing;
The Los Angeles port, and things of that sort
Beyond San Diego's limits of wi-hing.

Collector George Hines the "Gen'ral" outshines
In Cleveland's political vision;
So, this beautiful isle I see at this while
Demands my most favored decision.

'Tis "Paradise Found," this enchanted ground,
That Milton embodied in metre;
A haven of rest, an "Araby blest,
No spot on this earth could be sweeter.

Ten leagues from the port is this favored resort,
Which quickly the Falcon doth measure;
This staunch little ship makes the short ocean trip
A voyage of unalloyed pleasure.

Come, then, to this isle where fashion and style
Are ignored, and the reign of "Miss Nancy"
Gives place to the weal of the true and the real—
The reign of Dame Nature's sweet fancy.

Santa Catalina, July 29, 1886. —Sue.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

Our Canadian Friends Getting Into Deep Water.

THE BOYS KILL A BIG BLACK BEAR.

Starting On Again—Lost in the Wild Canadian Woods—Chased by Hungry Wolves.

[*Concluded.*]

With what a clear, bright eye the full moon looked down on the snow-covered world. It seemed as if Nature was holding her breath in surprise at the suddenness and fury of the storm which had passed. The trees lifted up their boughs, as if in protest against this swift coming of winter, and there was not a breath of air astir as the boys took the horses from their rocky shelter to harness them into the wagon preparatory to their homeward drive. The silence and the whiteness of death was on the clearing and the forest. There was absolutely not a sound to be heard outside the little camp. The campfire still blazed, and glowed like a red eye in the night, and as the boys drove past it, it flared up suddenly in a fitful blaze, as if to lend its cheerful encouragement to their trip.

"Now let's take our bearings," said Mr. Symonds as they were ready to start. "If we could make sure of the road in starting, I'm pretty sure we could keep along in a straight line, now that the snow does not blind us any longer. But its mighty uncertain work making one's way when you can't see two yards before you in a big snow storm."

A convulsive shudder ran through the frames of the two girls who were stowed away in the heap of straw on the bottom of the wagon, at the thought of possible wanderings until morning.

"What if we should drive right into the miner's pit," said Belle. "It's along here somewhere, just beyond the road."

"O don't you be afraid. I think father and the boys will be able to take care of us," said her sister, with a sense of faith in her father that knew no fear.

"Now git up," said Mr. Symonds as he shook the reins and brought out his whip, giving it a swift swing above his horses' head. The spirited animals started on apace, tossing back the snow from their hoofs as they sped over the white, dead level of the plain toward the dark line of wood that rose to their front. The hoot of the owl sounded in the distance, and the sharp cry of the wolf; but the boys had their trusty rifles, and so these sounds did not disturb them.

In an hour's time they reached the entrance to the woods. They heard the roar of the great river as it rushed amid the rocks, and the moon looked down through the snow-laden boughs with a clear, bright face. Only a few scurrying clouds were in the sky. The stars twinkled brightly, and just the faintest little breeze was astir, blowing softly as if for companionship and good cheer.

They drove on into the wood—the great forest stretched for miles and miles away, with only here and there a little clearing where some lonely settler had built his home and ploughed up a few acres for his garden, his corn and his wheat. There were solemn pine trees and sombre hemlocks, and others yellow with the tints of autumn, and tremulous with the snow-flakes that had lodged upon their leaves. There were wild vines that had wreathed themselves about tall tree trunks which tumbled and shook like the garments of some living thing. There were huge rocks and gigantic boulders along the river banks which looked like white marble ruins of old temples, or the stronghold of forest robbers. Sometimes the road ran down into dark ravines, then up over steep slopes, with the river running far below, then through level spaces lined by great walls of trees which cast majestic shadows upon the ground.

But as they drove on, the road led them farther and farther from the river, and the way grew rougher, till finally the roar of the water could no longer be heard. Mr. Symonds's face looked anxious, and those of the boys were no less troubled.

"Off the track again, ain't we father!" said Elisha at length. "The road looked all right enough when we struck the woods, but I guess we're on the wrong side of the river."

"That's what's the matter, I think," replied his father. "But farther along there's a bridge, and if we can only find it, it will be better than to go back. I think I'll keep on a little way, anyhow, and you boys keep a sharp lookout for the bridge. Here's a road I guess that will take us back to the river."

Down this road they turned, and at length once more the faint far sound of the water reached them. The way grew smoother and their hearts lighter.

They were driving gaily onward when they heard a low, half-suppressed howl, which they knew too well as that of a hungry wolf, then they caught the sound of some heavy animal sauntering slowly toward them. The eyes of their two big dogs glowed like burning coals. The boys seized their rifles, while the horses stood still trembling with terror. In a few moments a huge, dark shape loomed up from out the bushes just before them. In a moment the boys brought their guns to bear upon it and, taking aim, they fired. There was a savage growl of pain, and the bear started toward them at his most rapid speed, his eyes gleaming like sparks of fire. The two dogs made a sudden spring and fastened themselves upon his shoulders. The boys could see that the bear had his great jaws open, and his yellow teeth looked frightfully sharp as he growled and snapped at the dogs and tried in vain to shake them off. He snapped at them, reared upon his hind legs and with a terrible howl of rage and pain he came down upon his fore feet, shaking one of the dogs from his shoulder and fastening his long teeth into his sides. Then with a tremendous effort he shook off the other dog and started toward the wagon. By this time the boys had their rifles loaded again, and again taking steady aim they sent their bullets crashing into his breast. The bear rolled over in mortal agony still feebly fighting the dogs, until Mr Symonds, giving the reins to his wife, leaped from the wagon and plunged his long, sharp, hunter's knife clear up to the hilt into his heart. That finished him, and the boys sprang from the wagon and soon, with their father's help, they skinned the huge brute and started with this trophy on their homeward way.

They heard the howl of a pack of wolves in the deep recesses of the forest, and lashing their horses they sped on swiftly toward the river. But the carcass of the bear stayed the oncoming pack, and soon the party reached the bridge, crossed it, and as the gray light of the dawn broke in the east they came in sight of their forest clearing, and just before sunrise drove through the bars to their own door, feeling thankful that their autumn picnic had at last ended so safely.

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And now here comes a very nice little letter, which has been a long while in reaching me. I was not at home when it came, and my little girl took it and laid it aside for "mamma," and forgot to give it to me until a day or two ago. I am sorry it was delayed, for I can assure Clara that I like her letter very much, and am glad to put it in the paper. I hope she will write again, and that her letter will not have to wait so long as this to be published:

TUSTIN CITY, Cala.,
"July 4th, 1886.

"Dear Mrs. Otis: I have been reading some of the letters written for the Mirror by children, and thought I would write you a letter. I came from Winthrop, Maine, and I am almost eleven years old. I read a boy's letter from Pasadena—he thinks Pasadena a nice place. I have never been there but would like to go sometime. Tustin City is a nice place, too. I don't think Pasadena can beat it very much. It is ten miles from the ocean, and two miles and a half from Santa Ana. Everybody says the soil is very rich and trees grow very fast. We have all kinds of fruit trees here, and more flowers than I can name. This is called a Paradise, too. I have lived here most three years. If you don't like this letter don't put it in your paper.
"CLARA E. THOMPSON."

And here is still another letter from a nice little correspondent who has written us before. I am very glad to hear from you again, Jessie, and I hope that we shall some time become acquainted. I want to come and see the pretty little settlement of Sierra Madre, of which I have read so much. I think it must be very beautiful, right at the foot of those grand mountains, with the wide and beautiful plains stretching out before it:

"SIERRA MADRE,
"July 25, 1886.

"Dear Mrs. E. A. Otis: I think those are nice letters that were in the last Mirror. I think Uncle John's letter is just splendid. I am eleven years old. My birthday comes on the 29th of January. I have one sister and one brother. My brother has two goats; he has harness and a wagon; he drives them a good deal; they are both black; their names are Star and Spot. The little humming birds, I spoke about in my first letter, have flown away.

"Yours truly,
"JESSIE A. GREGORY."

I am sorry those gay little humming birds are gone, but I expect they are happy somewhere among the flowers in the bright sunshine. They do not need their nest any longer. Aren't you glad that we do not have to build new houses for ourselves every year as the birds do? E. A. O.

A WAR STORY.

Troublous Times on the Border—A Woman's Loyalty.

There is a lady, now a resident of Los Angeles, who during the war lived upon the Kentuckey border. Her father was a bitter rebel, while she was a staunch Unionist. She was a strong, brave woman, had one son of her own, and ten adopted sons, all of whom had been raised by the good lady and her husband. When the war broke out all of these young men enlisted, some in the rebel and the others in the Union army. One of these adopted sons was brought back in his coffin, his pall the glorious flag for which he had fought and died.

Grand was the gift—he gave
His life, his young hopes high!
A silent witness of the battle hour,
His corse was Freedom's cry
For heroes more, to dare and do and die.

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Later, two more of her adopted sons were taken as rebel prisoners to Columbus, Ohio. They were sick, and took the oath of allegiance to the old flag, and when their adopted father went for them, they were allowed to go back with him to the old home, promising, as they did so, to be forever true to the cause of loyalty and freedom.

Their adopted mother nursed them devotedly through the long weeks of their convalescence, glad in the thought that "her boys" would never again enlist as enemies of their country.

But one morning, soon after they had fully recovered, the boys were missing. False to the oath which they had taken, unmindful of their promises to her, and of the untiring devotion with which she had nursed them, they went back to the rebel army, and to-day she does not know whether they fill traitors' graves, or whether they still live to enjoy the protection of the government which they sought to destroy.

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At one time this lady's house was visited by a party of Kentucky rebels, who inquired of her how many and what arms she had in the house. "I have none," she answered promptly. "You can search the house, if you wish to," she said boldly, at the same time throwing the doors open to them. "O, no, madame, we will take your word in the matter," responded the rebel leader, deceived by her apparent readiness into believing her. It was with a sense of infinite relief that she saw them depart, for hidden in her feather beds were *thirty-one* rifles which had been sent to her home for safe keeping.

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Near by this lady was a rebel woman, whose confidence and friendship she had won through her unvarying kindness. At one time a rebel raid was projected, and plans to attack the Union troops in the vicinity were all perfected. In thoughtless confidence this Southern woman unfolded the plans of the rebels to her friend, not remembering at the time that her sympathies were not with them. With wise adroitness and skillful questioning, and a show of seeming interest, did the good lady lead the other on until she had unfolded all the plans of the rebel marauders, their time and place of attack, the number of men to be employed, their amount of supplies, etc. Night fell slowly down, and there was silence all along the line, only as in the far distance some rebel camp fire gleamed, or as some rebel scout skulked along through the darkness. As the clock struck one she made her way quietly and alone to her stable (her husband was with our troops), brought out her horse, and moved out with the heart of a hero into the darkness. She made a hurried ride to the Union camp, informed the Colonel of the place of rebel attack, and thus secured the safety of our troops stationed in that vicinity. It was a great mystery to the woman who had imparted the intelligence to her how the Union troops could have received information of the proposed attack.

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There are hundreds of women like this noble woman (of whom Los Angeles may well be proud), who did their country no less service while at home than did their sons and husbands upon the fields of battle, and while we honor these noble veterans—these brave and heroic defenders of our country, who made war's

"—Awful nightmare slip into its night,
With cannon flash and noise of hurrying shell;
Till prisons opened for returning light,
And Freedom's sun shone forth, and all is well."

Let us not forget the noble women of America, who spared neither home nor gold, son nor husband, love nor life,

"In the brave days of old."

SMILES.

The boycott—The trundle-bed.

Bob Ingersoll recently was talking with an old colored woman in Washington upon religious matters. "Do you really believe, Auntie," said he, "that people are made out of dust?" "Yes, sah, the Bible say dey is, an' so I b'lieves it." "But what is done in wet weather, when there's nothing but mud?" "Den I s'pects day make infidels an' sich truck."

WOMAN AND HOME.

Some Sensible Domestic Advice for Young Ladies.

A USEFUL BUT NEGLECTED QUALITY.

Girls Should Learn Home Management—Some Valuable Recipes from the Chautauqua School of Cookery.

How many of you, young ladies, who read this column, could, if left entirely to yourselves, prepare a generous, well-cooked and inviting dinner?

It is no impossible thing in housekeeping, you know, for cook to get sick, or for mother to be called away. Would you, under such circumstances, be helpless, and be compelled to content yourself with a "cold bite" for lunch, and an equally meager bill of fare for dinner? If so, do not rest satisfied with your attainments until this condition of things is changed - until you are able, if necessity should require it, to prepare for your special friend, if he should surprise you unexpectedly, a dinner such as would content him at his own table when in later years he shall come home hungry and wearied with business cares, with an appetite that may need a little coaxing and a temper whose pleasant equilibrium can soonest be restored by a judicious tickling of the palate.

There is a good deal of philosophy in eating, and half of the offences that try and torture us arise from a dyspeptic or an abused stomach, rather than from the innate depravity of our much abused human nature.

I do not care how many accomplishments you may possess—how delightfully you can sing; how charmingly you can paint; how beautifully you can write

Grand and living thoughts maybe,
That shall ring the ages down;

how entertainingly you may be able to converse; how wisely you can discourse of science, of philosophy and of art, literature and religion; how familiar you may be with history, with the lore of the rocks, and the pathway of the planets, if you are unable to tell your Irish Biddy, or your untrained Celestial John how a piece of steak should be cooked, and how stiff the dough should be made for your bread, you lack one of the essentials of education; if you cannot make a delicious cup of coffee or a "lively" cup of tea; if you do not know enough to use saleratus with your sour milk, and baking powder with your sweet—you will stand at the head of your household holding a broken sceptre, and beckoning with it to dyspepsia, headache, unstrung nerves and general ill health to marshal their forces for the destruction of your domestic peace and happiness.

In no one thing has American folly been more marked than in the scorn shown by its purse-proud aristocracy of all knowledge of domestic education. The foolish mothers of America may well learn lessons of wisdom from the royalty of the old world. They may see the ladies of the royal houses of England and Germany busying themselves with the details of domestic duties at home in the kitchen and laundry no less than amid the pomp and glitter of the drawing room. And this familiarity with these essentials of life, this knowledge which they gain through practical experience, makes them no less the lady, no less honored and revered by their loyal subjects.

I suppose while our girls are in school, and are engaged with the duties of school life, there is but little opportunity for a thorough course of domestic training, but just so soon as school days are over, supplement the knowledge which you have acquired during your school life by a practical education in the duties of the household. Do not take upon yourselves the duties and responsibilities of a home of your own until you are prepared to meet them wisely and intelligently—until you are able to direct as well as to do. Let every young lady have so much of self-respect, so much of independence and honest pride that she can feel that whatever she may be called upon to do that is necessary and honorable, cannot dishonor her so that she does it well and faithfully as her needs require.

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The Chautauqua School of Cookery at Long Beach was one among the many popular features of the late Assembly. Through the kindness of Mrs. Prof. Crow, who was in charge of this department, we have been favored with some of the most valuable recipes there tested so satisfactorily, and it is with pleasure that we now present them to the readers of the Times-Mirror:

Scalloped Potatoes: Pare the potatoes, cut them in thin slices, put a layer in a pudding dish, sprinkle with flour, pepper, salt and small pieces of butter, and so on until the dish is filled. Pour over all the milk the dish will hold. Bake two hours in a moderate oven. Or use cold boiled potatoes and crackers rolled very fine. Cream may be used, if it can be obtained, and put together the same as above. These need not bake more than three-quarters of an hour.

Creamed Potatoes: Cut solid white potatoes in one-inch squares; boil until just tender (in salted water, not a moment too long); then drain, and pour over them cream, into which has been stirred a little flour moistened with cold milk and brought to boiling heat; add a small piece of butter; then let them simmer about ten minutes; salt to taste; pepper, if desired.

Potato Yeast: Ingredients—A cupful of baker's yeast, four cupfuls of flour, two large potatoes, boiled; one cupful of sugar and six cupfuls of boiling water. Mix the warm, mashed potatoes and sugar together; then add the flour; next, add the six cupfuls of boiling water, poured on slowly; this cooks the flour a little. It will be of the consistency of batter. Let the mixture get almost cold, stirring it well, that the bottom may become cool also. It will spoil the yeast if the batter be too hot. When lukewarm, add the cupful of yeast. Leave this mixture in some warm place for five or six hours, until it becomes perfectly light.

Puffs: The whites of three fresh eggs, beaten quickly, and made very stiff. One coffee cup of powdered sugar, stirred slowly into the egg. One teaspoonful of any flavoring you prefer. Oil stiff writing paper with sweet lard, and line the pan. Wet a teaspoon in cold water, and drop a teaspoonful for each puff. Have a very moderate oven, and bake not less than an hour.

Banana Cake: The whites of five eggs thoroughly beaten; add one cup powdered sugar, add one-half cup melted butter, three-fourths cup water, two and a half cups flour, one-half teaspoonful tartaric acid, three teaspoonfuls baking powder, flavor with vanilla, bake in quick oven.

Icing: Whites of two eggs, one and a half cups powdered sugar with vanilla flavor. Spread each layer with icing and thinly sliced bananas.

Potatoes in jackets: Select fine, large potatoes and bake them. Take from the oven while hot, cut an oval piece from one side, remove the inside, taking care not to tear the skins. Put them in a dish, season with butter, pepper, salt and a little cream, add one or two eggs. Beat all thoroughly together with a fork. Fill the skin, place a small piece of butter on each, return to the oven until brown, and serve on a platter. Potatoes are nice also, when boiled and cold, cut in one-fourth inch thickness, placed upon the gridiron and broiled. Then spread with butter, pepper and salt, and serve very hot.

Bread: Crumb one and a half cakes of yeast into a cup of warm water about fifteen minutes before using. Take one pint and a half of good flour, with sufficient tepid water to make a very stiff batter; add the yeast, set it to one side to rise, in winter over night, in summer three hours. However, the cool nights of California will answer the year round. After it has risen have ready five pints of flour, one teaspoonful salt, 1 tablespoonful lard, add the sponge made the night before, and knead half an hour; the more it is kneaded the finer and whiter it becomes. Leave this in the bread bowl for a short time to rise, then make it into loaves; let it rise again. Bake.

Cocoanut Balls: Make any kind of delicate white cake the day before it is to be used. Cut in exact squares, take off all crust, dip in frosting (not too stiff), then roll in grated cocoanut. Enough will adhere to make them a good form.

Rusks: Add to about a quart of bread dough, the beaten yolks of three eggs, one and a half cups butter and a cupful sugar, mix well together. When formed into little cakes (rather high and slender, and placed very near each other), rub the tops with sugar and water mixed, then sprinkle over dry sugar.

French Cream Cake: Three eggs, one cup of sugar, one and one-half cups of flour, one and one-half teaspoonfuls baking powder, two tablespoonfuls water. Bake in two deep pie tins; split the cakes and fill with the cream. To make the cream—Boil nearly one pint of milk; take two small tablespoons full of corn starch or flour (I prefer to use flour), beat up with a little milk to this, add two eggs, two-thirds cup of sugar, and when most done add one-cup of butter (or less); lemon to suit the taste.

SUSAN SUNSHINE.

THE WOMAN'S CLUB.

A Society to Encourage Studies at Home.

A letter has been received that the objects of the above mentioned society be brought before the women of Los Angeles and its surroundings, as San Francisco, by its associate branch of the society, has now all the facilities for correspondence in the different departments of home study, making up the curriculum of the society. Its aims and objects are set forth in the following circular, which should be of universal interest to western women, as they are, by mere faults of distance, debarred from many means of cultivation that are easily obtained in the older and more eastern cities:

The purpose of this society is to induce women to form the habit of devoting some part of every day to study of a systematic and thorough kind. Even if the time devoted daily to this use is short, much can be accomplished by perseverance; and the habit soon becomes a delightful one. To carry out this purpose, courses of reading and plans of work are arranged, from which women may select one or more, according to their taste and leisure; aid is given them, from time to time, through directions and advice; and, finally, a meeting is held annually, where the students may meet the managers of the society.

RULES.

1. Women joining the society as student members must be at least 18 years old.

2. Each member will pay two dollars a year at the beginning of the term (or, if entering late, the same for the remainder of the term), to meet expenses of office, printing, postage, etc.

Fees must be sent by postoffice money order, registered letter or check, or the risk is with the sender. No fees returned. One fee suffices for any number of courses, but students are not allowed to take more than one subject in the beginning.

3. Members will be expected to devote a regular amount of time each day, or each week, to their work, but no definite task is prescribed.

4. The term for correspondence will be from October 1 to June 1. The term will be closed, in June, by a meeting in Boston, to which all the students will be invited.

5. A lady wishing to join the Society, as a Student, can procure a copy of this circular from the Secretary. All applications to be made in writing, by mail. When she has selected the branch she wishes to pursue, she will inform the Secretary of her choice, pay her fee, and receive whatever directions are necessary for entering on the course she has selected. She will then be informed to whom she is expected to report her progress monthly.

6. Pains will be taken to recommend works that can be easily obtained, as students will usually procure them for themselves, and they are advised to consult their assigned correspondents if they wish to purchase. Book clubs and public libraries will make the more expensive volumes accessible. Necessary books will be loaned by the society (on order of the assigned correspondents only), with a charge of one-half cent a day and postage returning. Small collections for the study of mineralogy and geology are also furnished to students. Students who have continued two or more years with the society, whether remaining in it or leaving it, can have special privileges as reading members in the use of books. For particulars inquire of the secretary.

The society was formed in Boston in 1873. Nearly two hundred women give their services in the instruction by correspondence, each attaching herself to one department. A branch of associate correspondents was established in San Francisco in 1876, and since that time many students have availed themselves of this favorable opportunity for home study. The term of correspondence is from October 1st to June 1st. The original society has among its heads such well-known names as the following: Mrs. Louie Agassiz, Mrs. J. S. Hale, Miss M. C. Peabody, Mrs. Ticknor, Miss Whitney.

The course comprises six divisions, as follows:

1. History — Ancient, Mediæval, Modern, American.
2. Science—Botany, Zoology, Physical Geography, Geology, Mineralogy, Mathematics.
3 Art—General, Ancient, Painting, Architecture, Sculpture, Engraving.
4. German Literature.
5. French Literature.
6. English Literature — General, Shakespeare.

Many women of solid good sense, thorough education and sound judgment all over the East, have honestly commended the work of the Society, and have pronoun

Farm and Range.

A Model Dairy Ranch.

The glorious climate of Southern California, with the propitious outlook for future prosperity in the dairying industry, induced the emigration of Messrs. C. H. Sessions and H. Bigelow, a couple of enterprising, middle-aged business men of means from Cleveland, Ohio. They formed themselves into a firm to engage, with equal interests, in what has proved to be an extensive dairying operation. Last December they purchased a ranch of 327 acres eastward, a short distance from the S. P. R. R. station of Linwood, between Florence and Compton, which is centrally situated in one of the best alfalfa regions of Los Angeles county. The land is a mixture of a sandy and dark loam with some alkali extending through it, and yet well adapted generally to dairying. There are 100 acres of a fine stand of alfalfa in one body and the area will be enlarged to suit the dairying increase. It will be mowed and fed to the stock. This, for a general crop for feed, surpasses all others in yielding almost the year round. It can be cut with profit from five to seven times a year, with a yield each time of from one to three tons per acre, and when once planted and there is a good stand, it remains so, with proper care, for a long term of years.

There are ninety acres of a rank growth of corn now from eight to fourteen feet high. Twenty-five acres were sown in corn in drills about the 4th of July, and the crop is now about four feet high, with dark color, and growing rapidly on the same ground on which three tons of wheat hay per acre had been cut a short time previous to replanting. Also, twenty-five acres are planted in sorghum, Egyptian corn and beets for experiment, with good prospects of success. Without irrigation, the moisture is within one inch of the surface and no rain since the middle of last April, which speaks boldly for itself of the long retention of natural moisture even with the rapid growing crops drawing moisture from the soil all the time.

There are about fifteen different buildings on the premises, all of which are well painted and whitewashed and insured, by regular numbers, and supplied with "blue bottles" and a "bucket brigade." The construction of these buildings was under the directions of J. R. Allen, of Los Angeles, and all were built in the most approved and thorough manner. There are three cow stables located side by side a proper distance apart, one of which is 32x146 and the others are each 32x136 feet. They are conveniently arranged in all the details, with stanchions for 250 cows. One end of one of these stables is divided into stalls to accommodate about forty calves until weaned from milk, and then they are changed into a corral to make room for younger ones. There is a hay barn 36x100 feet, 20-foot posts, in which a Porter's hay carrier, an elevated single track running in the center near the roof upon which runs the carriage to which is attached the hay fork, the whole drawn by a horse on the outside by a rope extension. This apparatus greatly facilitates stowing and otherwise handling the large quantities of hay consumed. This building is necessarily very strongly constructed and well braced, especially in the upper part, in order to "stand the pressure" in handling the hay. A fine set of Champion scales is used outside for weighing the hay. A railroad track, 1400 feet long, runs from this barn into the cow stables, with a simply constructed turntable contrived by the firm near the entrance of each stable, upon which run hand-cars for conducting the hay.

One end of the largest stable is fitted up for cutting hay by steam, with a Ross feed-cutter from Fulton, N. Y., with a large capacity to suit the demands of the dairy. A separate building, 32x52 feet, is neatly fitted up to accommodate twelve horses with room for hay. Also, there is a bull-barn, 24x36 feet, for six bulls (Jersey and Holstein) with separate stalls and room overhead for hay.

Two originally contrived hen-houses with their corrals and appurtenances, figure quite conspicuously. Convenient to all of the stables, each one has a commodious and well-fenced corral, through which runs in troughs fresh, artesian water. The entire premises are supplied with the best of cool, refreshing water from three artesian wells, which water raises fourteen feet above the surface. The drainage is systematic and excellent in all the departments.

The tool-house is 32x40 feet. The corn-house is 24x46 feet, with an eight-foot driveway through the center. The lodging-house is 24x36 feet, and each room 8x10 feet.

The firm employs steadily about twelve men. The ranch-house is an ell-shaped structure, 36 feet square, to accommodate a family, with the cookery department.

The cheese and butter-house is 42x80 feet, 12-foot posts, sealed throughout and well ventilated. The engine-room is 12x24 feet, in which is a "New Economizer," a powerful and yet an easy-running and almost noiseless engine from Porter Manufacturing Co., Syracuse, N. Y. Wellington coal from Australia is used for fuel. The milling-room is 18x24 feet, where there is a Benicia barley-crusher for crushing different kinds of grain to be mixed with the cut hay for the stock. The capacity of the crusher is 1000 pounds per hour. There is also a Farmers' corn-sheller with an immense capacity.

The cheese and butter-room is 24 feet square. The milk, freshly drawn from the cows, is put into a 90-gallon milk-can, which can is placed upon a hand-cart, conducted along a floor in the center, crosswise of the cow stables, and then placed upon a small flat car running on a track, in which is constructed stationary scales for weighing the milk. This track runs directly upon the milk elevator just outside of the cheese and butter-room. The can of milk being weighed and on the elevator is raised by hand with a windlass a sufficient height to run the milk into the 90-gallon receiving can inside and from thence into the "De Laval Cream Separator." The separator is decidedly a lively "agitator," for the process of separating the cream from the new milk at once, very far supersedes the common method of setting in a pan and skimming with a skimmer. It is a forged, wrought-iron, oval-shaped bowl, holding 1½ gallons and weighing about 45 pounds, in which the milk runs and is regulated by a self-feeder. It is run with a perpendicular, independent shaft to which it is attached, the whole much resembling a top in appearance and motion. The shaft is gradually speeded up by a belt attachment on a friction pulley to 7500 revolutions, or at the rate of four miles per minute, which speed is regulated by a revolution tester. The lively whirling of the fresh, new milk in the bowl, in which are the necessary simple appliances, starts the "skim milk" through about a ¼-inch hole about two inches below the top of the bowl. The milk runs through a tin conductor into a large tin tank outside, which tank is surrounded by a wooden outside two or three inches distant from the tank, to allow space for water heated by steam passing through pipes to keep the milk warm for the calves. The cream rises higher than the milk and passes through and over a small indention in the top of the bowl running through a tin tube into a cream can, the whole operation actually extracting from 10 to 15 per cent. more cream than any other process known.

The skimmed milk, after remaining in pans for 48 hours to test it, produced not a particle of cream. The skimmed milk itself, being in such a fresh state, is very nourishing and far ahead of that remaining from a common skimming. It takes about five minutes to separate the cream from 100 pounds of milk. To note the velocity of speed maintained after the belt was thrown off from the shaft, the TIMES-MIRROR representative timed it by his watch, to be just fifteen minutes before stopping. The cream is put into a Stodard revolving churn, No. 7, from Moseley & Stodard, Poultney, Vermont. After churned, the butter is put into Rice's power butter-worker. This is a revolving, shallow basin, about six feet in diameter, constructed of hard maple from the East, with a roller of the same material. The extent of its working capacity is about 125 pounds of butter every five minutes.

A 600-gallon cheese-vat is also in the same room in which cheese can be made at will when high prices result in more profit. Even so it is with making butter.

George Carey attends strictly to the butter and cheese making. He is a young man whom the firm engaged expressly from the Western Reserve, Ohio, where he took the first premium on butter. The cooling room for keeping cream and butter, is eighteen feet square and has double concrete walls and a double roof, within which a temperature of from 60° to 70° is maintained the year round.

The cost of improvements on the premises, with cost of land, amounts to about $60,000. Experts say that this is the most complete dairying establishment in the State.

J. FREEMAN COOK.

FLORENCE, Aug. 4th, 1886.

How to Cure the Lemon.

[Riverside Press.]

It is now a well-established fact that Southern California can produce a lemon equal in every respect to the best imported fruit. The question heretofore has been to cure the fruit so that it will be ready for market at a season of the year when it will command a good figure.

The main lemon crop is ready to gather in December. From that time till the next April a picking can be made every month or six weeks. And then again in August or September there is a light crop that can be gathered. The season for marketing the lemon to good advantage, is during the months of June, July and August.

The question has been, how can the lemon be preserved in good condition from December till June. Mr. George W. Garcelon, who has quite a lemon orchard, reports some facts which seem to indicate that he has solved the question in a more satisfactory manner than that reported by anyone else. He clips his lemons as soon as they begin to turn a little toward ripening, and in fact many of the lemons when clipped are entirely green, although otherwise mature. He lines the basket in which they are gathered so as to prevent entirely and absolutely any bruising. He then has a house which is absolutely tight, it being lath and plastered and without windows—at least the windows are tightly boarded up on both the outside and inside to keep out the light as well as the air. He uses raisin trays for holding the fruit. He places a tray, cleats up, on the floor and covers this with one layer of lemons; then place over these a tray with cleats down, in this place another tray with cleats up, and so proceed with two trays to each layer of lemons, until the lemons are all stored away. If the cleats on the trays were wider, but one tray to each layer of lemons would be necessary, but by taking two trays, the raisin trays can be utilized by those who have them.

The room is kept entirely closed and tight so as to admit neither air nor light. Mr. Garcelon recommends that if a house were built for the purpose of curing lemons, it should have four apartments for the several pickings, so as not to open up and expose the first picking in order to pack away the second and following pickings.

In December, 1884, Mr. Garcelon picked his lemons and put them away in the manner described above. They were taken out in April and marketed at a later date with very little loss. In December last he again picked and put away his lemon crop. At later dates other lemons were picked and put away in the same room. A little before the middle of June he took his lemons out and packed them for market and found that, out of 140 boxes put away, he had lost only about half a box. He found that the fruit was in prime condition for the market, the rind being soft and flexible and very thin, and the pulp tender and very full of juice. We have examined some of this fruit and pronounce it superior to the best imported lemons that are to-day bringing $8 and more per box in the San Francisco and Chicago markets.

Mr. Garcelon had some of his fine lemons thus cured at the Chicago citrus fair, and they were shown to a New York merchant who was a heavy dealer in imported citrus fruits. This man of experience, gave it as his opinion—and he put it in a very emphatic manner—that if Riverside could put that class of lemons on the New York market during the summer months in sufficient quantities, they would entirely drive imported lemons from the United States.

Green Slime in Tanks.

[Country Gentleman.]

Some one asks how to prevent green slime from collecting on inside walls of a water tank. My tank for several years was troubled the same way, and had to be frequently cleaned, and at length I chanced upon what seems, after two years, to be the remedy. It is forcing air through the water. At first the feedpipe to the tank discharged upon the surface of the water, and there was very little disturbance. Then the pipe was changed so as to enter the tank at the bottom, and as the windmill is on slightly higher ground than the tank, the forcing in of the water by the pump carries with it a large amount of air, so that when the tank is being filled the water boils and bubbles at a great rate. Since that time the tank has been perfectly free from slime, and after two years has not required to be cleaned even once, and a colony of brook fish have kept it free from "wigglers" of all sorts, and seem to have made fair growth, though fed very infrequently.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

Great Eaters.—Birds have wonderful appetites, and the insect-eaters must do great execution among the insect enemies of the farmer. This is illustrated by Prof. Wood's estimate that a man would have to consume in every twenty-four hours sixty-seven feet of a sausage nine inches in circumference in order to eat as much in proportion to his bulk as the red-breast, whose daily food is considered as equivalent to an earthworm fourteen feet long.

Curious Poisoning.—A remarkable case is reported from Central Warwickshire, England. A child, five years old, who had eaten a large quantity of green sorrel, took a drink of soapy water the next day, which was soon followed by death. A post mortem examination showed that poisoning had resulted from oxalic acid set free from the sorrel by the alkali of the soap.

On the Devonshire coast in England a sea grass (*Porphyra laciniata*) is boiled, chopped, mixed with a small proportion of oat-meal, and made into bread, which keeps from four to eight days, and is much used by the poor Welsh people, most of it being sent to Swansea.

The coldest place known is at Werkhojanck, Siberia, observations made during 1885 giving the mean temperature of the year as one degree Fahrenheit, of the month of January as 56 degrees below zero, and the lowest temperature of the same month as 90 degrees below.

An Energetic Forest Planter.—The crow, according to Mr. J. T. Campbell, is one of the most industrious and persistent seed-transporting agencies known, and to its efforts are probably due the founding of many a new forest. This bird has an aimless and mischievous habit of picking up and flying away with any small objects which happen to attract attention, dropping them in an equally aimless manner. The crows often gather by hundreds, holding noisy conventions, and as they disperse each drops something, the articles proving to be acorns, walnuts, hickory-nuts, buckeyes, sycamore-balls, sticks, egg-shells, pebbles, etc.

Genesis of a Salt Mine.—On the eastern coast of the Caspian Sea a curious phenomenon is in progress. The Kara Boghaz is an estuary nearly separated from the main body of the sea by a bank through which there is an inlet. The evaporation from this gulf is so great that a current continually sets in from the Caspian; and as there is no return current the water of the gulf becomes more and more saliferous, and a deposit of salt is in course of formation. In time this gulf will be cut off from the Caspian, and will then be dried up and become an extensive salt bed.

Bees are said to have such an antipathy to dark-colored objects that black chickens have been stung to death while the white ones of the same brood were untouched, and a man in a black plug hat is rarely stung on account of the attention the bees give to the hat.

It is estimated that about 100,000 species of flowering plants are now known to botanists, but a more complete exploration of the globe may largely increase or even double the number.

A German engineer is reported to have constructed a steam engine in which the dead-centre point is obviated.

The August Eclipse.—The total eclipse of the sun of August 29th belongs to the series occurring in 1850, 1868, 1886, 1904, etc., and remarkable for the extreme length of the period of totality. This time the greatest duration will be at a point in the Atlantic a little more than 400 miles southwest of Sierra Leone, where the sun will be wholly covered by the moon for about six and a half minutes. On land the greatest duration, nearly five minutes, will be at Benguela, on the South-African coast. A more readily accessible point for studying the eclipse, however, is found at Grenada, in the West Indies, where the total phase lasts a little less than four minutes; and this place has been selected as the site of observation for a party of British astronomers, who will spend the few moments so precious to science in efforts to add to our knowledge of the solar corona and other eclipse phenomena.

The King of Spiders.—A French entomologist has described the bird-spider of tropical America, the largest of the several hundred known species of spiders, as a formidable creature, having a body four and a quarter inches long, or a diameter of seven inches with the legs extended. Its nest, in the center of which its 1500 or 2000 eggs are deposited, is so strengthened as to be capable of arresting a small bird; and the spider is sufficiently powerful to destroy not only young birds and adult humming birds but large lizards and reptiles.

A botanical phenomenon, in which the people of Leominster, England, take pride, is a pair of trees—an oak and an ash—which appear to have but a single trunk. They grow together for about four feet, and then divide.

The use of the electric light for schools is not recommended by Prof. H. Cohn, who has found that long exposure to arc lights, even when they are protected by "opaque" glass globes, is injurious to the eyes of school children.

A Railroad Surprise.

[San Francisco Chronicle.]

The fact that the Southern Pacific Branch Railroad Company has had on file in the United States Land Office maps showing its route to be through the Polonio pass to a connection with the main line at Lerdo has occasioned no little surprise, especially among the land speculators, who now see their profits in real estate in Southern San Luis Obispo county vanishing into thin air. Some misstatements have been made in regard to the route as laid out in the maps referred to. The exact route runs southeasterly from San Miguel to Estrella, following the San Juan creek. From the latter point the road will run due east for a short distance and then in a northeasterly direction to Cholame. It will then run in a southeasterly direction through the Polanio pass to Goose lake, about thirty miles from Lerdo, and keeping along on the same slant it will reach Lerdo from the northwest and make connection with the Southern Pacific. The elevation at San Miguel is 850 feet. At the summit, in Polonio pass, the elevation is about 2000 feet, but by excavating a short tunnel it could be reduced to 1700 feet. The distance from San Miguel to the highest point is about thirty-five miles, and the constructors will have that distance in which to overcome a grade of 900 feet. On the eastern slope, after passing the summit, the grade will be an easy one to Lerdo. By abandoning the route via San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara and adopting the Lerdo route the company claims that it will save sixty miles of road between this city and Los Angeles and that the line will be eighty miles shorter than via Lathrop and Merced.

It is stated that the company is not inclined to enter into competion with the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and the Pacific Coast Railroad Company for the local business of the lower coast counties, and that this is one of the reasons for adopting the new route.

In building the line to Lerdo, it is understood that the Southern Pacific Company is leaving the lower territory open for any company desiring to build a railroad through that fertile section. There is said to be a strong probability of the construction of such a line by the Atlantic and Pacific, which is said to be about to resuscitate its old plan of building a road from its southern terminus to this city.

CATARRH!

A NEW TREATMENT.

Consumption and Bronchitis CURED BY INHALATION.

Blood Diseases of All Kinds, Diseases of Women, as well as all Chronic Complaints, Treated Specially and Successfully by

W. N. DAVIS, M. D

M. C. P. S. O.,

Graduate of Chicago Homeopathic College, Chicago, and College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, Toronto, Canada.

DIPLOMAS HANG IN OFFICE.

CATARRH

Treated upon a new principle, founded upon the fact now generally acknowledged by the most scientific men, that the disease is caused by the presence of living parasites in the tissues. The parasites can be demonstrated by aid of the microscope, and will present the appearance given below:

(Parasites from nose magnified 480 times.

The disease is first located in the anterior part of the nose, and the patient seems to have a cold in the head from which he is scarcely ever free. This gradually extends to the posterior nares, and mucous is drawn back into the throat, or merely drops into the throat, especially in the morning. There is often a desire to clear the throat, especially before speaking.

In some cases ulceration very soon commences, which may involve the bones of the nose or face, and pieces of bone may be discharged. The breath may become so offensive as to make the sufferer a burden to himself and isolate him from society.

So various are the symptoms that the patient is often unaware that he has chronic catarrh, and attributes the trouble to merely a cold, and thinks it will soon pass off, and his mistake is not recognised until such symptoms become apparent as denote the rapid progress of the disease to the lungs. The head is often affected, causing vertigo or dizziness, impaired memory, despondency, etc.

Very many cases of indigestion and bowel troubles are due to catarrh, and can be very readily cured.

The doctor makes a suppository that is a sure cure for blind, bleeding or itching piles.

Ninety per cent of cases of catarrh, whether of one or forty years' standing, can be permanently cured by this system.

Chronic Bronchitis is merely catarrh of the lungs, and can readily be cured by inhalations, combined with constitutional remedies for the liver and blood and to build up the general system.

CONSUMPTION.

This disease was formerly looked upon as incurable, but that opinion, which is as old as the disease, is now modified, as every physician of successful experience has seen cases recover, under his treatment, and now some hope is generally held out to the patient if only one lung is badly diseased.

Since some of the victims of this terrible malady recover, the question of importance to be considered is what course of treatment will be best for him, or will he depend on the climate alone? The latter idea should be abandoned at once, for that is often the fatal mistake, and many are the cases that would have recovered if nature had been assisted in expelling the sticky or hardened mucous from the lungs. The climate could then better exert its beneficial influence.

The inhalation treatment meets all the requirements whereby the healing remedies reach directly the seat of the disease, and will ease the cough, facilitate expectoration, contract and heal cavities, as well as promote healthy and refreshing sleep. With this system the patient often recovers after all hope by other means has been abandoned.

With every case of lung disease the proper constitutional remedies should be administered to build up the general system.

The treatment can be used at home without detention from business.

The following testimonials will show the rapidity with which we can cure diseases of our specialty. Hundreds of these can be seen at office:

This is to certify that I am a regularly qualified physician, but not practicing, and have always believed catarrh of chronic nasal variety to be an incurable affliction, but hearing of Dr. W. N. Davis' "New Treatment," and his success, I applied to him for medicine, and determined to try it in the case of one of my friends, and did so with the most satisfactory results, as improvement was immediate, and one prescription effected a cure. The case was of years' standing and of a very severe type. I can recommend Dr. Davis to those similarly affected.

S. HALEY, M. D.

Los Angeles, Aug. 1st, 1885.

January 2, 1886, Dr. Haley testifies tha the case he treated five months ago is still a cure. Dr. Haley is now practicing law at 45½ N. Spring st.

This is to certify that I was troubled with catarrh of the dry variety for about five years, since three years before I came to California, and in one month I feel that I have been entirely cured by your remedies.

PETER NIES.

Los Angeles, July 4, 1885. P. O. Box 895.

This is to certify that I was troubled for six years with what seemed to be an incurable disease that had resisted the abilities of some of the best physicians of San Bernardino, Los Angeles and San Francisco. I then determined to try homeopathy, and consulted Dr. W. N. Davis, 45½ N. Spring st., Los Angeles, and within two months I was entirely cured.

S. B. BALL.

Anaheim, Cal.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 14, 1885.

DR. W. N. DAVIS—Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge the benefit I have received from your Homeopathic remedies, which I consider almost miraculous.

I was troubled for three years with a complication of dis eases which had baffled the skill of ten allopathic physicians. Some said I had Bright's disease, others spinal disease, and others heart disease.

I was troubled with pains all over my body, was confined to the house and was almost paralyzed. Now, after treating with you for little over a month, I am free from pain, and can walk half a mile without difficulty. I go to church and sit through service with no inconvenience, which I could not do before.

I am still improving in strength, and think in a few weeks more I will be a well woman.

Thanking you for what you have done for me, I am, yours truly,

MRS. MARY LOUTHAN,
No. 422 South Los Angeles st.

October 20, 1885, Mrs. Louthan testifies that she is entirely cured.

This is to certify that I have been troubled for four years with bronchitis, and in six weeks I have been almost entirely cured by Dr. W. N. Davis, and have had no suffocative attacks since I commenced treatment.

I can recommend Dr. Davis to any who are troubled with the lungs or throat.

MRS. M. S. STEVENS,
Ninth st., near Pearl.

Los Angeles, Jan. 27, 1886.

This is to certif hat I have employed Dr. Davis with very satisfactory results, and would recom. him as a physician to any of my lady friends.

MRS. M. J. BUHLER,
Washington st., near Rosedale Cemetery.

Los Angeles, Feb. 2, 1886.

DR. DAVIS: If it were not for you I am satisfied that I would now be dead with lung disease, which had troubled me for two years, as at the time I commenced treatment last summer I was so low that I could not continue my trip East after starting, and was obliged to return from Mojave. I wish to testify that I was entirely cured in three months, and found your charges very reasonable.

MRS. H. P. MESSEREAU,
22 Bernard street.

Los Angeles, Feb. 3, 1886.

Mr. James O'Neal, proprietor of Railroad Restaurant, Santa Monica, says:

"I was cured of catarrh of stomach of eight years' standing by Dr. Davis in one month."

G. H. Miller, Lakeville, Ore., was cured in one month of a serious case of catarrh of many years' standing.

F. P. Woodward, Denver, Col., says: "After trying the climate of Southern California for three months, with no benefit, I put myself under the care of Dr. Davis for chronic bronchitis of five years' standing, and in two months was entirely cured."

John Williams, a prominent resident of Chicago, came to California for, as he supposed, an incurable case of consumption, and put himself at once under the care of Dr. Davis. He says, in a letter to the doctor:

"Your inhalations helped me so much during my short stay in Los Angeles that I have since felt twenty years younger. As soon as I close my business I intend to return to your glorious climate. Please send me some more medicine for inhalation," etc.

CONSULTATION FREE.

A Treatise upon Catarrh and Lung Diseases will be sent free upon application. Medicines can be sent by mail or express to any address upon receiving a description of your case.

OFFICE HOURS—9 a. m. to 12:30 p.m., 2 to 6:30 p. m.

W. N. DAVIS, M. D.,
45½ North Spring Street,
Over the People's Store, Los Angeles, Cal.

Lines of Travel.

CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN NATIONAL City, San Diego and Los Angeles and points East and West.

Close connection at Barstow with Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, and at Los Angeles with Southern Pacific Railroad.

TIME TABLE.
Taking Effect SUNDAY, June 20.

	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Los Angeles.....Leave	7.00	9.10	5.00
San Gabriel.....	7.30	9.36	5.30
Pomona.....	8.15	10.20	6.10
Colton.....Arrive	9.00	11.10	*7.00
Colton.....Leave	.....	11.15	7.50
Citrus.....	.....	11.55	8.05
Perris.....	.....	12.03	9.30
Fall Brook.....Arrive	.....	1.35	12.30
*Fall Brook.....Leave	.....	1.55	12.45
Oceanside.....	.....	2.45	2.15
San Diego.....	.....	4.30	6.05
National City.....Arrive	.....	4.50	6.30
Colton.....Leave	9.15	.....	.....
San Bernardino.....	9.40	.....	.....
Victor.....	12.06	.....	.....
Barstow.....Arrive	1.30	.....	.....
	P. M.		
Barstow.....Leave	2.55	.....	.....
Victor.....	4.09	.....	.....
San Bernardino.....	6.05	.....	.....
Colton.....Arrive	6.25	.....	.....
		A. M.	P. M.
National City.....Leave	.....	8.35	10.00
San Diego.....	.....	8.45	10.45
Oceanside.....	.....	10.35	2.15
*Fall Brook.....Arrive	.....	11.20	.....
Fall Brook.....Leave	.....	12.40	3.30
Perris.....	.....	1.07	5.55
*Colton.....Arrive	.....	2.00	7.30
Colton.....Leave	1.50	2.15	8.00
Pomona.....	1.50	3.09	8.65
San Gabriel.....	8.40	3.32	9.43
Los Angeles.....Arrive	9 00	4.15	10.00

BETWEEN COLTON AND SAN BERNARDINO

	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Colton.....Lv	7.40	11.25	2.10	7.25
San Bernardino..Ar	7.50	11.35	2.20	7.35
San Bernardino..Lv	7.00	10.55	1.40	7.00
Colton.....Ar	7.10	11.05	1.50	7.10

RIVERSIDE BRANCH.

	Mix'd	Mix'd	Pass.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Colton.....Leave	10.00	7.15	11.25
Citrus.....	10.15	7.30	11.30
Riverside.....Arrive	10.30	8.00	11.40
			P. M.
Riverside.....Leave	8.25	5.30	1.30
Citrus.....	8.45	5.45	1.40
Colton.....Arrive	9.00	6.00	2.00

* Meal stations.

Trains are run on Pacific standard time.

Pullman Sleepers leave on 7 a. m. train, via Barstow, for Kansas City, via A. and P. and A., T. and S. F. R. R., and on 8 p. m. train for San Diego. Special rates on round trip tickets to all local points.

For rates of freight or fare address California Southern agents at local stations, or

H. B. WILKINS,
General Freight and Passenger Agent, San Diego, Cal.

J. N. VICTOR,
Superintendent, Colton, Cal.

WILLIAM MASON DUNN,
General Agent, Los Angeles, Cal.

Southern Pacific Company.

Time Schedule.

THURSDAY, June 10, 1886.

Trains leave and are due to arrive at

LOS ANGELES

AS FOLLOWS:

LEAVE FOR	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE FROM
2:40 p.m.	Colton	12:01 p.m
4:30 p.m.	Colton	9:10 a.m
2:40 p.m.	Deming and El Paso Express	12:01 p.m
2:40 p.m.	East Emigrant	12:01 p.m
2:40 p.m.	El Paso and East	12:01 p.m
12:30 p.m.	San Francisco Express	9:10p.m
12:30 p.m.	Sacramento Emigr't	2:10p.m
*9:50 a.m.	Santa Ana and Anaheim	*3:15p.m
4:30 p.m.	Santa Ana and Anaheim	8.40a.m
9:30 a.m.	Santa Monica	5:15 p.m
5:15 p.m.	Santa Monica	*4:30p.m
†5:50 p.m.	Santa Monica	†5:25p.m
9:40 a.m.	Long Beach, Wilmington & San Pedro	5:10p.m
5:45 p.m.	Long Beach, Wilmington & San Pedro	8:25a.m

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

A change has taken place in the receipt and dispatch of mails on line of railway, Los Angeles and San Pedro branch. Hereafter mails will be dispatched to Florence, Compton, Long Beach, Wilmington and San Pedro daily on train leaving Los Angeles at 9:20 a. m., and received at 5:15 p. m.

T. H. GOODMAN,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent

A. N. TOWNE, General Manager.
E. E. HEWITT, Ass't Sup't, Los Angeles

Los Angeles & San Gabriel Valley RAILWAY.

Trains leave and are due to arrive at Downey Avenue Depot as follows:

Leave For	DESTINATION.	Arrive From
† 8:15 am	Pasadena & Lamanda Park	†10:30 am
† 3:10 pm	Pasadena & Lamanda Park	† 5:00 pm
† 5:35 pm	Santa Anita	† 8:00 am
*10:30 am	Santa Anita	* 9:15 am
* 5:40 pm	Santa Anita	* 4:45 pm

† Daily except Sundays. * Sundays only.

L. BLANKENHORN,
Gen. Fgt. and Pass. Agt.

S. P. JEWETT, General Manager.

P. C. S. S. CO.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., General Agents, San Francisco.

SOUTHERN ROUTES.

TIME TABLE FOR AUGUST:

Steamers.	COMING SOUTH. Leave San Francisco.	COMING SOUTH. Arrive San Pedro.	GOING NORTH. Leave San Pedro.	GOING NORTH. Arrive San Francisco.
G. W. Elder	July 28	July 30	Aug. 1	Aug. 3
Santa Rosa	" 31	Aug. 2	" 4	" 6
Los Angeles	Aug. 1	" 3	" 4	" 7
Orizaba	" 3	" 6	" 7	" 9
Eureka	" 6	" 7	" 8	" 11
G. W. Elder	" 6	" 8	" 10	" 12
Santa Rosa	" 9	" 11	" 13	" 15
Los Angeles	" 10	" 12	" 13	" 16
Orizaba	" 12	" 14	" 16	" 18
Eureka	" 14	" 16	" 17	" 20
G. W. Elder	" 15	" 17	" 19	" 21
Santa Rosa	" 18	" 20	" 22	" 24
Los Angeles	" 19	" 21	" 22	" 25
Orizaba	" 21	" 23	" 26	" 27
Eureka	" 23	" 26	" 26	" 29
G. W. Elder	" 24	" 26	" 28	" 30
Santa Rosa	" 27	" 29	" 31	Sept. 2
Los Angeles	" 28	" 30	" 31	" 3
Orizaba	" 30	Sept. 1	Sept 3	" 5

Steamers Santa Rosa, Orizaba and Geo. W. Elder go through to San Diego, leaving San Pedro on the dates of their arrivals from San Francisco.

The Santa Rosa, Orizaba and Geo. W. Elder call at Santa Barbara and Port Hartford (San Luis Obispo) only on the route to and from San Francisco.

Cars to connect with steamers leave S. P. R. R. depot, Los Angeles, as follows:

With Santa Rosa, Orizaba and Geo. W. Elder, at 9:40 o'clock a. m.

With Los Angeles and Eureka, going north, at 5:45 o'clock p. m. railroad time.

Rates of Fare

FROM LOS ANGELES.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To San Francisco	$15 00	$10 00
To San Francisco and return	26 20	
FROM SAN PEDRO WHARF		
To Monterey or Santa Cruz	14 00	9 85
To San Simeon	13 00	9 00
To Cayucos	11 80	9 00
To Port Harford	10 80	8 00
To Gaviota	9 00	7 00
To Santa Barbara	6 00	5 00
To San Buenaventura	5 00	4 00
To San Diego	5 00	4 00

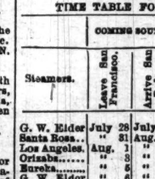
Plans of steamers' cabins at agent's office, where berths may be secured.

For Newport Landing, via Santa Cruz, etc., freight steamers leave San Francisco about every two weeks, as tides serve on the Newport bar.

The Company reserves the right to change the steamers or their days of sailing.

☞ For passage or freight as above, or for tickets to and from all important points in Europe, apply to E. McMILLAN, Agent, office No. 6 Commercial street, Los Angeles.

TO THE UNFORTUNATE!



DR. GIBBON'S Dispensary, No. 632 Kearney st., San Francisco. Established in 1854, for the treatment of Sexual and Seminal Diseases, such as Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis in all its forms, Seminal Weakness and Impotency. Loss of Manhood permanently cured. The sick and afflicted should not fail to call upon him. The Doctor has visited the hospitals of Europe and obtained a great deal of valuable information, which he is competent to impart to those in need of his services. The doctor cures when others fail. Try him. DR. GIBBON will make no charge unless he effects a cure. Persons cannot at home. Call or write. All communications strictly confidential. Address DR. J. F. GIBBON, Box 1957, San Francisco, Cal.

For Sale.

THREE LOTS, 25x160 FEET EACH TO AN alley; all covered with large bearing orange, walnut, chestnut and pear trees; cypress hedge in front, three-room house, barn and chicken corral; 150 fine Plymouth Rock chickens; within one block of electric light; good stores and street cars on right side of street; a good bargain; terms easy; price $2200. Call on OARR & COOK, 12 Court st.

QUONG CHUNG WO,

Will contract to furnish any number of

Men for All Kinds of Work, Etc.

128 UPPER MAIN ST.

P. O. Box 1267.

Miscellaneous.

IT HAS COME AT LAST!

PLEASANT HOMES

For the People.

Anyone Can Acquire a Pleasant Home With Small Monthly Savings.

LOTS WITH HOUSES ON INSTALLMENT PLAN

Electric Railroad Homestead Tract

ON PICO HEIGHTS.

CHARMING VIEW!
PURE AIR!
PURE WATER

Pico Street Electric Railway will be Immediately Constructed Past the Property.

That splendid property between Pico and Ninth streets, on Pico Heights, to be subdivided into lots, and sold on the installment plan.

Price of Lots Only $290.

First payment $20 cash down; succeeding payments $10 per month, without interest.

ONE HOUSE WITH EACH 11 LOTS

In value from $600 to $4000, without extra charge.

Ten Dollars worth of tickets on Electric Railway with each lot.

Lots to be distributed by mutual agreement, similar to Childs Tract distribution.

The deeds for this property held for the Association by F. C. Howes, Cashier of Los Angeles National Bank, as trustee.

Books will be opened for subscribers on June 1st, at the office of the Electric Railway Homestead Association, Room 8, Schumacher Block, opposite Postoffice.

I. X. L. HOSE.

GUARANTEED THE BEST.

Harper and Reynolds Company

48 and 50 MAIN ST.

F. COURVOISIER,

Pupil of Julien & Favard of Paris,

At 64 North Main Street.

A FIRST-CLASS PARISIAN

Bakery and Pastry.

Ice-Cream a la Parisienne.

His patrons will always find him ready to provide them with the genuine Parisian bonbons, pastry and ice-cream at their residences or in his parlors.

He also delivers bread, French or m to any part of the city.

Milk Rolls, containing no other liquid than pure milk a specialty.

All coloring matters used in this establishment are purely vegetable.

Contracts given for furnishing pastry and the laying-out of tables on the Parisian style for private dinners, picnics and banquets.

Telephone No. 481. P. O. Box 673.

Los Angeles Orphans' Home.

CHILDREN NAMED AS FOLLOWS HAVE been received into the Los Angeles Orphans' Home during the quarter ending June 30, 1886: George Lauman, male, half orphan, age 9 years; Robert Lauman, male, half orphan, age 5 years; Frank Dickson, male, half orphan, age 8 years; William O. Wright, male, abandoned child, age 6 years; Celestine Moyston, male, half orphan, age 1 year; James E. Locke, male, half orphan, age 10 years; George Whitefield, male, half orphan, age 8 years; Mabel L. Robinson, female, half orphan, age 13 years.

S. R. DE FUY,
Recording Secretary Los Angeles Orphans' Home Society.

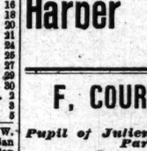
Los Angeles College,

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.

For Young Ladies,

Cor. Fifth and Olive Sts.

RED CLOVER.



Needham's Red Clover Blossoms and extracts prepared from the blossoms, cures Cancer, Salt Rheum, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood; it will also clear the complexion of all pimples and eruptions; is a sure cure for Constipation, Piles and many other diseases. Both laxative and tonic. Needham's Red Clover cures after everything else fails. For full particulars, testimonials of cures, etc., address,

HEWITT & CHESTER,
25 S. Spring st., Los Angeles, next door to Childress Bank.

AUSTRALIAN COAL.

WHOL

MUCH PRUNED.

The Adventures of a Street Railroad Franchise.

The "People's Railroad" (so-called) does not progress rapidly thus far. The plan is not dead, nor yet sleeping, but is simmering down, so to speak. Away back in the spring M. G. McKoon and associates applied to Council for a franchise to construct a street railroad, starting from somewhere in the outskirts of East Los Angeles and fetching up in West Los Angeles. The route zigzagged through something like thirty streets, and covered about eight miles of road. The route was a rather hap-hazard affair. It looked as though the petitioners had no fixed notion of what they wanted, further than that they wanted a street railroad. The route seemed to interfere with every other line with which it could come in contact, and to pick out streets already far too narrow for traffic. The petition at once raised a breeze, and protests came in like a spring-tide. Following is a list of the protests, and their assigned grounds:

H. Berehndt, I. W. Hellman, J. G. Howard, H. W. Hellman, Dobinson & Fairchild, on Fourth St., between Main and Fort. They set forth that Fourth St., is too narrow.

M. L. Dyer and thirty-two others in East Los Angeles, on the ground that it would prevent the building of a more convenient line.

J. M. Hellman, N. A. Covarrbias, F. Mora and fifteen others on Los Angeles street, between First and Fourth, on the ground that Howland's electric railway is enough for the street.

Mrs. G. R. Nordholt and three others on First street, between Los Angeles and Main, on the ground that Workman's electric road will be sufficient.

F. Mora, I. M. Hellman and twenty-four others on Main street, between First and Fourth, on the ground that the double track of the Main street road will be all the street can stand.

Hammel & Denker and eight others on Main street extension, from Alameda to the Plaza, as the City Railway Company already has a franchise there.

Hellman, Haas & Co. and twenty-one others on Los Angeles street, between Arcadia and First, on account of Howland's electric road.

R. N. C. Wilson and 130 others in East Los Angeles.

Estate of M. Keller and twelve others on Alameda street, as the street is already occupied enough by railroad tracks.

José Mascarel and seven others on Commercial street, between Los Angeles and Alameda, as the street is so narrow.

J. E. Wood and nineteen others on Chavez street, between Sotello and East Los Angeles, stating forth that it would not accommodate them, and would prevent more convenient lines from being built.

G. Alsenpreis and eleven others in East Los Angeles, in favor of a more convenient route.

B. N. C. Wilson and three others in East Los Angeles, for same reason.

The applicants, discovering that they had "bitten off more than they could chew," began to enamall their mouthful. As protests came in, they kept amending their petition, generally dropping from their route the protesting streets. At each amendment was made, Council would postpone the matter, to give persons affected a chance to protest; and so the thing has gone, until the initial proposition as to route has been lopped off fully one-half. The route, as now proposed, is given below, and is expected to be considered by Council at its next session. It will be observed that this route is affected by but few of the protests thus far in: Commencing on Commercial street at its junction with Alameda street; thence westerly along Commercial street to Los Angeles street; thence southerly along Los Angeles street to Fourth street, thence along Fourth street to Fort street, thence southerly along Fort street to Eighth street, thence westerly along Eighth street to Hope street, thence southerly along Hope street to Tenth street, thence westerly along Tenth street to Pearl street; thence southerly along Pearl street to Eleventh street, thence westerly along Eleventh street as far as Eleventh street is opened.

The general objection to the franchise on the part of its opponents is that the proposed line opens up but little new territory, and is not needed. Other protests will be forthcoming.

THE TENTERS.

Methodist Camp Meeting Proceedings at Long Beach.

The Methodist camp meeting at Long Beach began at 9 a. m. Friday, with a prayer meeting.

Rev. T. S. Uren preached at 10, followed by an altar service led by the Presiding Elder, till 12 o'clock. At 3 p. m. there was a general church assembly, to discuss the topic "Holiness and Business." At 4 o'clock, the audience dispersed to the various departments into which the outer circle of the tabernacle is divided by partitions of canvas, and to the respective classes to which they belong, as follows: A German meeting, conducted by Rev. Mr. Bolling; Seekers' meeting, by Rev. J. W. Van Cleve; Sunday-school workers, by Rev. S. G. Blanchard; Stewards, by Rev. Geo. Bovard; Class Leaders, by Rev. T. E. Robinson; a Mothers' meeting, by Mrs. Hilbish; Young people's meeting, by Rev. Mr. Hilbish; Children's meeting in the chapel, by Mrs. Van Cleve. Those not belonging to any of these departments hold a general meeting in front of the altar. All the meetings are going on at the same time, from 3 to 4 o'clock, and this constitutes one of the most important and valuable features of the meeting, to consider various branches of church work.

Rev. J. W. Van Cleve preached in the evening. The congregations are good at all times, but the attendance is especially large in the evening, the Tabernacle being well filled. People are daily arriving from a distance, and efforts are made to make all comfortable that come. There are the following ministers present: Revs. Farnsworth, Bresee, Robinson, Spencer, Blanchard, Uren, Brown, Crum, Bailey, Bodkin, Wachob, Sigler, Hough, McNiff, Tarr, Bollinger, Van Cleve, Bunker.

The meeting will continue until next Wednesday, which will be Temperance Day, under the management of the W. C. T. U.

ROT.

You, Rot of the Rottenest Sort—Read It!

Here is a sample of the unspeakably disgusting stuff that has been coming into the TIMES office for, lo! these many weeks, by the procurement of the colossal fraud, always with the request to "publish as a matter of news." Well, here goes, "news" and advertisement all rolled into one:

THESE SIGNS.

"These signs shall follow them that believe. In my name they shall cast out devils. They shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover."

While many professing Christians have doubted these words of the Son of God spoken just before his ascension, I have excepted them, as light has entered my mind through the example and teachings of Dr. Truesdell. As has already been stated in the TIMES, I have been healed of either a tumor or floating kidney which gave me years of suffering. This is gone and so is my desire for any kind of opiates, and I feel that I would be even meaner than the nine leapers if I did not give God the glory, and the public the benefit of my experience. And to those who are afflicted I would say before visiting Dr. Truesdell for treatment leave big I big self at home in the form of what some one may say at home then go believing in God as your Fatherly Creator, and Christ as your ever present Savior, and my word, and the Word of God for it, you will "be made every whit whole."

MRS. T. M. ADAMS.

Ladies,

Consult Mrs. Dr. Wells, whose specialty is diseases of women, and treatment entirely new. Prompt relief in female irregularities. Two hours each day devoted to electro, medicated and hot-air baths. Consultation free. 341 Spring street.

Pasadena.

Theodore Coleman is the authorized agent and correspondent of the TIMES and MIRROR at Pasadena. Orders left with him for subscriptions, advertising and job work will receive prompt attention.

For choice fresh cows, call on Niles, on Washington, near Main street.

Marmalades

In orange, strawberry and apricot. Manufactured by Semedlee Fruit Crystallizing Company.

Running sixteen hours a day to accommodate the great rush and increasing trade. No. 9 Alessandro.

Chamberlin's preparation cures most terrible colds in the shortest time. Sold by druggists.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE TIMES,
LOS ANGELES, Saturday, August 7.

Poultry is coming in very abundantly, and prices have fallen considerably in consequence, especially for Hens and young Roosters, which are selling at 75c@$1 lower than a week ago. Eggs declined 1c to-day. The rest of the list shows no changes from yesterday.

The New York World last week had the following on the money market:

"The Money market is gradually hardening, and the rates of interest are slightly higher. To-day call loans were done at 2@3 per cent. and time loans at 3 per cent. for sixty days, and 4 per cent. for four and six months. Exchange at Chicago on New York is 70c discount, and currency is already being shipped from this point to the interior. All this indicates an earlier movement of the crops than usual, as the outflow of Money for this purpose does not generally take place until the latter part of August. This change in the situation is causing the banks and individual capitalists to look for higher Money in the near future, and they are, as a rule, indisposed to lend freely for long periods at the current rates of interest. If Money should become stringent it would hamper trade and check the improvement now in progress, and it is highly important, therefore, that we should have an easy working of the finances during the fall months."

Stocks and Bonds.

By Telegraph to The Times.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Government bonds dull, unchanged.

Until noon the complexion of the stock market was decidedly bullish. Steady gains were made in most of the active list, but the appearance of a bank statement of loss in legal tenders and further decrease of surplus reserve staggered the street, and the bears secured a chance to raid the market, and before 2 o'clock prices had been depressed from ¼ to 1½ per cent. Support was then given the market and prices became steady. At opening first prices generally showed declines of 1¼ to 1½ per cent., though a few stocks were higher. The market was then quiet, and after a few slight losses became firm, and so continued until noon, when prices were generally above opening figures. A raid by the bears then broke the entire list, Pacific Mail showing a loss of 1¼ per cent., and others for smaller amounts. In the last hour, however, the decline was checked, and the market closed generally steady at the lowest figures of the day.

Money on call easy, ranging from 2 to 4 per cent., and closing at 3 per cent.

Prime paper, 4@5.

Sterling exchange, dull, lower; $4 84¼ for 60-day bills, $4 85¼@4 85¾, demand.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.

3 per cents	100½	Or. Navigation	108
4 per cents	122½	Transcontinental	33¾
4½ per cents	111¾	Or. Imp'ment	120
Central-Pacific	44¼	Pacific Mail	57¾
Denver & R G	20	Panama	96
Kansas & Tex	31¾	Texas Pacific	15¼
Northern Pac	26¾	Union Pacific	57¾
N P preferred	61¾	United States	63¾
North'western	114¾	Fargo	136
N. Y. Central	110½	Western Union	67

SAN FRANCISCO STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7,

Sale and N..... 1 35 | Savage..... 2 45

The Grain Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—Wheat, dull; $1 25. Barley, dull; feed, 85@87½c; new brewing, 97½c@$1 00; old brewing, $1 37½@$1 42½. Corn: California, $1 15@$1 20 for large yellow; $1 30@1 35 for small yellow.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Wheat, easy; cash, 75¾c; September, 67¾c. Corn, easy: cash, 43c; September, 45 1-16c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 7.—Wheat: Holders offer freely; new No. 2 winter, 6s 6¼d; do, spring, 6s 6¼d. Corn: Spot and future supply good; new mixed and August, 4s 1¾d; September, 4s 2¼d; October, 4s 4d.

Pork.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Pork, easy; cash, $9 85, September, $9 70.

Petroleum.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Petroleum steady; United closed at 61¾c.

Los Angeles Produce Market.

The following is the official record of the Los Angeles Produce Exchange, corrected daily. In the quotations, unless otherwise stated, it is to be understood that the first figure is the highest price bid and the last the lowest price asked. These quotations are for round lots from first hands; for small lots out of store higher prices are asked.

HAY—Barley, W. B., No. 1, new, $9 00, asked; Barley, R. B., No. 1, $9 00, asked; Mixed, New, $9 00, asked; Oat, W. B., $9 00, asked; Alfalfa, W. B., $1 00.

POTATOES—Oregon Peerless, 80c@$1 00.

BUTTER—Fancy roll, 2 lb, 37½c, asked; Choice roll, 25c, asked; Fair roll, 20c, asked; Mixed store, 20c; Pickle roll, 9 lb, 25c, asked.

CHEESE—Large, 10c, asked; Small, 11c, asked; do 2-lb hand, 12½c, asked.

EGGS—Fresh, 23@25c.

HONEY—Extracted Light, 8@4c; Job lots, 4c, asked; Amber, 2½@3c; Comb, 7½@10c.

BEESWAX—Beeswax, 20@22c.

ONIONS—Silver skins, new, 65c, asked. Local, Yellow Danvers, 65c.

VEGETABLES MIXED—Chilties, 8@10 lb; Garlic, 2@3c; Cabbage, 1 100 lbs, 75c, asked.

BEANS AND DRIED PEAS—Pink, No 1, $1 75, asked; Job lots $1 75; Lima, $2 50, asked; Bayous, $1 75, asked; Navy, small, $2 50; Black-eyed, $1 05, asked; Galvanzos, $3 00, asked; Green field peas, $2 00@2 50; Lentils, $3 75, asked.

POULTRY—Hens, No. 1, 3 doz, $4 00@5 00; Old roosters, $3 50@4 00; Young roosters, $5 00, asked; Broilers, large, $3 00@3 50; Broilers, small, $2 50@3 00; Ducks, large, $4 50, asked; do small, $3 00@3 50; Turkeys, 14@16c lb; Geese, 75c@$1 00, each.

WHEAT—Australian, No. 1, white $1 10, bid; white Russian, 85c@$1 00; Gold Drop, 85c, bid; Sonora, 85c, bid; Defiance No. 1 shipping, 85c, bid.

OATS—Feed, No. 1, $1 75, asked; No. 2, $1 50, asked.

BARLEY—Feed, No. 1, new, 80@90c; Brewing, No. 1, $1 00, bid.

CORN—Large yellow, car load lots, $1 20, asked; do, small yellow, $1 20, asked.

FLOUR—Los Angeles XXXX, Extra Family Pat. Roller flour, $4 25, asked; Capitol Mills Extra Family Pat. Rolled flour, $4 25, asked; Pioneer or Victor, $4 60.

MILL FEED—Bran, $15 00, asked; Shorts, $19 00, asked; Cracked corn, $1 35, asked; Cracked barley, $1 05, asked; Ground barley, $1 05, asked; Rolled barley, $1 05, asked; Mixed feed, corn and barley, $1 30, asked.

GRAIN BAGS—Mill sacks, 9c; 1886 Calcutta spot, 7c; Potato sacks, 3@4c.

SEED—Alfalfa, 11½c.

LIVE STOCK—Live hogs, 3@4c.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, sun dried, 12c, asked; do No. 2, 10@c; do peeled; 13c asked; do peeled No. 1, 4@5c, Pitted plums, 10c, asked; Prunes, Cala. French, 12c, asked; do Hungarian, 10c, asked; Apricots, evaporated, 20c, asked; Apples, evaporated, 10c; asked; do sun dried and sliced, 3c, asked; do, sun dried quartered, 2½c, asked.

RAISINS—Layers, $1 75, asked; Extra London layers, new, $2 00, asked; Three Crown layers, new, $2 00, asked; Loose Muscatels, $1 85; Bulk raisins, 5@6c; Dried grapes, 3c, asked.

NUTS—Walnuts, choice, 10@12c; Peanuts Cala. No. 1, 5c, asked; do Cala. No. 2, 2¾c, asked; do Eastern, 6½c, asked, Almonds, S. S., 16c, asked; do H. S., 8c, asked.

CITRUS FRUITS—Oranges, $3 00, asked; Lemons, seedling, ⅓ box, $3 asked; Eureka and Lisbon, $3 50 asked; Limes, $1 25, asked.

PROVISIONS—Extra light bacon, 10c, asked; Light, 9c, asked; Clear Medium, 8½c, asked; Medium bacon, 8c, asked. Heavy bacon, 7c, asked.

WOOL—Spring clip, 8@10c, bid.

LARD—10-lb tins, 6¾c, asked; 5-lb pails, 6¾c, asked; 5-lb pails, 6¾c, asked; 10-lb pails, 6c, asked.

SKINS—Short wool, each, 15@20c, bid. Long wool, $1 00, bid; Shearlings, 10c, bid.

HAMS—Eastern sugar-cured, 13½@14c, asked.

HIDES—Dry, 16c. bid: Kip, 15c, bid; Calf, 18½c, bd.

Los Angeles Wholesale Meat Market

Corrected for the Times by S. Haas, 49 South Spring Street.

The following are prices for whole carcasses:

BEEF—First grade, 7½c per pound; second grade, 6¾c; third grade, 5c.

MUTTON—3c per pound for Ewes and 4c for Wethers.

LAMB—Spring, 9c.

VEAL—From 7 to 9c per pound.

HOGS—On foot, hard, 3@3½c per pound; dressed, 5c

Real Estate Transfers.

[Reported by Gillette & Gibson.]

SATURDAY, Aug. 7, 1886.

CONVEYANCES.

L J Rose to Wm F Gowie: Part of lot 2, block 4, Lansanda Park, $200.

Camilla C Meyer to Frank Mathews: Lot 11, block 13, East Los Angeles, $1250.

John A Forthman and Wm B Bergin to A B Demery: Lot 93, block 4, Brooklyn tract, $300.

Pasadena Land and Water Company to Sierra Madre College: Two tracts in Rancho Pasconal.

Kilen Devins and Martin Devine to F W Spare: Part of lot 11, block 103, Bellevue Terrace tract, $1050.

W D Vawter to H C Beggs, jr: Lot 10, block M, Vawter's Ocean View tract, $175.

Kmeline A Dyer and Fayette Dyer, her husband, to M S Hill: 10 acres in Rancho San Pascual, $1250.

H A Reid to I M Hill: Lot 31, Arroyo Seco, $315.

William P Tibbet to A G Smith: Lots 35 and F, block 169, Santa Monica, $1100.

F L Goldsburg to J S Owens: Agreement to convey S E ¼ of N E ¼ of N W ¼, section 31, township 1 S, range 13 W, $1250.

Geo H Peck, jr, and Wm G Kerckhoff to Frank Marshall: Lot 19, Peck & Kerckhoff's subdivision of block 55, San Pedro, $110.

G A Debinzon to E F Spence: Lots 10 and 11, block F, Bonnie Brae tract, $1000.

Elizabeth Berry to Mortimer H Rowman: Lot 1, block E, Berry tract, Rancho de Santa Ana, $100.

Lugardia A de Palomares to Pomona Land and Water Company: Lots 4 and 9, block B, North Palomares tract, $225.

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William B Blackman to John F Humphreys: Lots 3 and 9, block 1, Buena Vista tract, $2000.

Henry Greenawalt to Richard Kidson: Lots 35 and 36, Myrtell subdivision of Messick tract, $1000.

R L Peel, by county tax collector, to Wilbur Clark: Lot 5, block 7, South Santa Monica, $1 81.

Isaac Cohen, by county tax collector, to Wilbur Clark: Lot 7, block C, in lot 3, block 23, R S, $1 98.

I W Lord and Julia E Lord to H L Flash: Part of block 8, Woolen Mill tract, $14,000.

Charles K Michener and Emma Michener, his wife, to A J Brown: Lot 5, L H Michener's subdivision of part of block U, Painter & Ball tract, $950.

Los Angeles Improvement Company to Otto Brattbeck: Lot 8, block 9, in lot 8, block 29, H S, $2 50.

Santa Gertrudes Land Association to J M Thomas: S ½ of S W ¼ and S W ¼ of S E ¼, section 21, N E ¼ and N ½ of N W ¼, S E ¼ of N W ¼, N E ¼ of S E ¼, and lots 2 and 3, section 28, township 2 S, range 11 W, $2500.

F S Vasburg and J O Vasburg to Rebecca Whiting: 2-300 of waters of Davis canyon, $700.

Isaac Wesley Cianton to Arthur Sikes: W 25 acres of N E ¼, section 32, township 1 S, range 14 W, $3125.

Peter Ward to Mrs Martha White: Lot 7, block D, Moreno Vineyard tract, $1050.

George Hansen to Mrs Alice P Baldwin, wife of C V Baldwin: Part of lot 1, block T, Mott tract, $1403.

William H Walker to Agnes C Dacy: Lots 4 and 5, block D, Brown & Adams subdivision on East Pico street, $700.

James B Lankershim to W B Akey and F O Case: Lot 4, block 34, O S, $2050.

Emma S Coates and Thomas Coats, her husband, to L D Hollingsworth and Lucinda Hollingsworth: Lots 1 and 2, block 115, Long Beach, $400.

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Stocks and Bonds.

By Telegraph to The Times.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Government bonds dull, unchanged.

Until noon the complexion of the stock market was decidedly bullish. Steady gains were made in most of the active list, but the appearance of a bank statement of loss in legal tenders and further decrease of surplus reserve staggered the street, and the bears secured a chance to raid the market, and before 2 o'clock prices had been depressed from ¼ to 1½ per cent. Support was then given the market and prices became steady. At opening first prices generally showed declines of 1¼ to 1½ per cent., though a few stocks were higher. The market was then quiet, and after a few slight losses became firm, and so continued until noon, when prices were generally above opening figures. A raid by the bears then broke the entire list, Pacific Mail showing a loss of 1¼ per cent., and others for smaller amounts. In the last hour, however, the decline was checked, and the market closed generally steady at the lowest figures of the day.

Money on call easy, ranging from 2 to 4 per cent., and closing at 3 per cent.

Prime paper, 4@5.

Sterling exchange, dull, lower; $4 84¼ for 60-day bills, $4 85¼@4 85¾, demand.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.

3 per cents	100½	Or. Navigation	108
4 per cents	122½	Transcontinental	33¾
4½ per cents	111¾	Or. Imp'ment	120
Central-Pacific	44¼	Pacific Mail	57¾
Denver & R G	20	Panama	96
Kansas & Tex	31¾	Texas Pacific	15¼
Northern Pac	26¾	Union Pacific	57¾
N P preferred	61¾	United States	63¾
North'western	114¾	Fargo	136
N. Y. Central	110½	Western Union	67

SAN FRANCISCO STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7,

Sale and N..... 1 35 | Savage..... 2 45

The Grain Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—Wheat, dull; $1 25. Barley, dull; feed, 85@87½c; new brewing, 97½c@$1 00; old brewing, $1 37½@$1 42½. Corn: California, $1 15@$1 20 for large yellow; $1 30@1 35 for small yellow.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Wheat, easy; cash, 75¾c; September, 67¾c. Corn, easy: cash, 43c; September, 45 1-16c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 7.—Wheat: Holders offer freely; new No. 2 winter, 6s 6¼d; do, spring, 6s 6¼d. Corn: Spot and future supply good; new mixed and August, 4s 1¾d; September, 4s 2¼d; October, 4s 4d.

Pork.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Pork, easy; cash, $9 85, September, $9 70.

Petroleum.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Petroleum steady; United closed at 61¾c.

Los Angeles Produce Market.

The following is the official record of the Los Angeles Produce Exchange, corrected daily. In the quotations, unless otherwise stated, it is to be understood that the first figure is the highest price bid and the last the lowest price asked. These quotations are for round lots from first hands; for small lots out of store higher prices are asked.

HAY—Barley, W. B., No. 1, new, $9 00, asked; Barley, R. B., No. 1, $9 00, asked; Mixed, New, $9 00, asked; Oat, W. B., $9 00, asked; Alfalfa, W. B., $1 00.

POTATOES—Oregon Peerless, 80c@$1 00.

BUTTER—Fancy roll, 2 lb, 37½c, asked; Choice roll, 25c, asked; Fair roll, 20c, asked; Mixed store, 20c; Pickle roll, 9 lb, 25c, asked.

CHEESE—Large, 10c, asked; Small, 11c, asked; do 2-lb hand, 12½c, asked.

EGGS—Fresh, 23@25c.

HONEY—Extracted Light, 3@4c; Job lots, 4c, asked; Amber, 2½@3c; Comb, 7½@10c.

BEESWAX—Beeswax, 20@22c.

ONIONS—Silver skins, new, 65c, asked. Local, Yellow Danvers, 65c.

VEGETABLES MIXED—Chilties, 8@10 lb; Garlic, 2@3c; Cabbage, 1 100 lbs, 75c, asked.

BEANS AND DRIED PEAS—Pink, No 1, $1 75, asked; Job lots $1 75; Lima, $2 50, asked; Bayous, $1 75, asked; Navy, small, $2 50; Black-eyed, $1 05, asked; Galvanzos, $3 00, asked; Green field peas, $2 00@2 50; Lentils, $3 75, asked.

POULTRY—Hens, No. 1, 3 doz, $4 00@5 00; Old roosters, $3 50@4 00; Young roosters, $5 00, asked; Broilers, large, $3 00@3 50; Broilers, small, $2 50@3 00; Ducks, large, $4 50, asked; do small, $3 00@3 50; Turkeys, 14@16c lb; Geese, 75c@$1 00, each.

WHEAT—Australian, No. 1, white $1 10, bid; white Russian, 85c@$1 00; Gold Drop, 85c, bid; Sonora, 85c, bid; Defiance No. 1 shipping, 85c, bid.

OATS—Feed, No. 1, $1 75, asked; No. 2, $1 50, asked.

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CORN—Large yellow, car load lots, $1 20, asked; do, small yellow, $1 20, asked.

FLOUR—Los Angeles XXXX, Extra Family Pat. Roller flour, $4 25, asked; Capitol Mills Extra Family Pat. Rolled flour, $4 25, asked; Pioneer or Victor, $4 60.

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NUTS—Walnuts, choice, 10@12c; Peanuts Cala. No. 1, 5c, asked; do Cala. No. 2, 2¾c, asked; do Eastern, 6½c, asked, Almonds, S. S., 16c, asked; do H. S., 8c, asked.

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BEESWAX—Beeswax, 20@22c.

ONIONS—Silver skins, new, 65c, asked. Local, Yellow Danvers, 65c.

VEGETABLES MIXED—Chilties, 8@10 lb; Garlic, 2@3c; Cabbage, 1 100 lbs, 75c, asked.

BEANS AND DRIED PEAS—Pink, No 1, $1 75, asked; Job lots $1 75; Lima, $2 50, asked; Bayous, $1 75, asked; Navy, small, $2 50; Black-eyed, $1 05, asked; Galvanzos, $3 00, asked; Green field peas, $2 00@2 50; Lentils, $3 75, asked.

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CORN—Large yellow, car load lots, $1 20, asked; do, small yellow, $1 20, asked.

PRINTING AND BINDING.

There is nothing in the Printing and Binding line which the TIMES-MIRROR Printing, Binding and Ruling House, the oldest and largest in Southern California, is not prepared to execute in a manner equal to that of any office in the State. All kinds of Mercantile, Railroad, Legal and general Printing done. Books Magazines and Pamphlets bound in Turkish leather, Morocco, cloth, sheepskin, or in any style desired. Our work is guaranteed to be equal to that done in San Francisco. PROMPTNESS! ACCURACY! EXCELLENCE! REASONABLE PRICES.

"TIMES" TELEPHONE:

Editorial Room.....No. 29
Business Office.....No. 29

Advertisements Now To-day.

	Page.
843 Seventh St.—Wagon for sale	1
Box 1321—Business for sale	1
130 W. First St.—Carpenters wanted	1
111 S. Spring—Encyclopedia for exchange	1
613 Olive St.—Situation wanted	1
For Sale—Haylock house	6
J. A. Follett—Help wanted	6
137 S. Main St.—Photography	6
Simpson & Zeigler—Grocery	6
C. Morgan—Proposals for bonds	6
Notice to Property Owners	6
19 N. Spring—Carpenters wanted	1
Bently, Iles & Co.—Press boy wanted	1
W. M. Gristel—Horse wanted	1
Dr. MacGowan—Pocket case lost	1
Horace A. Furguson—Lot for sale	1
Box 783—Canvassers wanted	1
Lost—Plans and specifications	1
22 Vincent St.—House to let	1
76 San Pedro—Room to let	1
9 B. Hill—Rooms to let	1
G. A. R. Special Notice	1
Box 276—Correspondence	1

THE CITY.

Dots.

Attention is called to Mrs. Gutching's advertisement in another column.

Wanted, parties who have bought lots in all those fine tracts, and need a good well of pure water, to interview Harrison, the well borer, about cost of same. Residence No. 113 Bunker Hill.

Strangers in search of work call at No. 12 Court.

Go to the Los Angeles Tool Works for gold, silver, nickel plating, stencil cutting, and light machine work.

Did you see J. C. Daly's subdivision lots on Washington, Oak and Locust streets? See them—learn prices and terms of Room 3, 75 N. Spring St., (Herald building.)

The Southern California Land Company has removed to 244 North Main street, opposite former office.

Telephone 509 — The finest housekeepers to be had at No. 12 Court.

I am selling lots in my sub-division on Washington, Oak and Locust streets, two blocks west from Figueroa from $500 to $3000. J. C. Daly, Room 3, 65 N. Spring street.

Telephone 509—Would you secure a fine, experienced and reliable nurse call at No. 12 Court.

The writing and advertising desk of the Nadeau Hotel is an attractive piece of furniture, a novelty in design, and much sought after for advertising purposes. It was designed and ordered by Mrs. G. C. Longley, of Los Angeles, being the same style and pattern as the one in the Terrace Villa Hotel, and the second one of the kind on the coast.

Telephone 509—Chamber-maids, housegirls, waiters and female help of all kinds at No. 12 Court.

Tansill's Punch at P. O. cigar store.

Those desiring wood and coal will do well to call on Fred Salisbury, No. 253 S. Spring street. See his card on the fourth page.

D. Munro, insurance agent, has removed to No. 37 S. Spring street—Childress Safe Deposit bank.

Ring Telephone 509 for help.

Mrs. M. Minard Supple, the leading dressmaker of Los Angeles, formerly cutter and fitter in the Parisian Suit House, Chicago. Mourning work on short notice. Allen Block, corner Temple and Spring streets, Room 4, Los Angeles, Cal.

"If you want work and mean business" Call at No. 12 Court street.

Wellington coal, wholesale and retail. Special rates to dealers and for carload lots. Walter S. Maxwell, sole agent. Yard, corner Alameda and Jackson streets; telephone 315. Office, 10 Court street; telephone, 33.

Coal for steam, house and blacksmith purposes; coke, charcoal, wood—all lengths and all kinds—wholesale and retail. Yard, corner Alameda and Jackson streets; telephone 315. Office, 10 Court street; telephone 33. Walter S. Maxwell.

"Sierra Madre," best five-cent cigar for sale only at corner First and Main.

Buy your coal, wood, hay, feed and charcoal at Holmes & Scott's, 157 South Spring street, between Second and Third, west side. Telephone 145.

BRIEFS.

The Eureka sails north and the Elder south to-day.

The subscription books for the Gladstone and Parnell fund close on Tuesday.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to E. Huch and A. Ehrhard, and W. L. Aplin and A. J. Meador.

Los Angeles Typographical Union No. 174 will have a grand picnic at the City Gardens a week from to-day.

Union No. 56, Carpenters and Joiners of America, will hold an open meeting Tuesday evening, in Odd Fellows' Hall.

Filed in the Recorder's office yesterday: 48 deeds 6 mortgages, 5 satisfactions, 3 marriage licenses and 6 miscellaneous papers.

Engineer Joe Oman and Fireman Walter Hart, the victims of Friday's wreck near Flowing Well, are getting along as well as could be expected.

To facilitate the free delivery over the new districts mentioned in yesterday's TIMES, residents in those localities should put small boxes at their gates.

A horse attached to an unoccupied buggy, on Temple street, became frightened at the cable cars yesterday morning and took a short run, throwing a wheel and otherwise bruising the vehicle.

As a commercial traveler attempted to alight from a car in motion on Main street yesterday afternoon, his sample case flew open, scattering rubber goods of various shapes and sizes for half a block, much to the amusement of bystanders.

Fay Stevenson, a pressman in the TIMES-MIRROR job department, got the thumb and third finger of his right hand caught in the cog of the Peerless press yesterday afternoon. The thumb was severely skinned, but the finger lost its third joint.

PERSONAL NEWS.

Jesse Yarnell left on yesterday's train for San Francisco.

Mrs. H. Jevne and daughter are back from a three months' visit East.

Walter S. Newhall took the delayed train for San Francisco, yesterday evening.

Deputy Sheriff Martin G. Aguirre is back from a health-seeking at the salt works.

Rev. W. C. Stevens and wife, of Los Angeles, are registered at the Occidental. —[Ventura Free Press.

Dr. S. F. Chapin, late State Horticultural Commissioner, is in the city with intentions of permanency.

W. A. Morgan, S. B. Bliss and S. W. Rosenstock were passengers north on yesterday evening's train.

Wm. Pingree, Traveling Passenger Agent of the Lake Shore railroad, was in the city yesterday, on his way to San Francisco.

J. F. Crank, President of the Los Angeles and San Gabriel Valley Railroad, is confined to his home at Olivewood by spinal trouble.

C. B. Bosworth, the clever assistant ticket agent at the Union office, goes north to-day, and ere he returns will be wedded to one of Stockton's charming belles.

Cassius Edmunds, of Scioto county, Ohio, arrived in the city Wednesday last, and is looking around with reference to a permanent location. Mr. Edmunds is a member of the G. A. R., and left a leg on the battle field.

Hon. Kendall M. Hord, of Shelbyville, Indiana, is, with his wife, stopping at the St. Charles. Judge Hord belongs to a family of well-known lawyers, and is himself a Circuit Judge, now serving his third term on the bench. One of his brothers is Attorney General of Indiana; and another brother, the distinguished Oscar B. Hord, of Indianapolis, had been a law partner of Vice President Hendricks for many years prior to the latter's death. Judge Hord is delighted with Los Angeles, but will of necessity soon return home.

Bear in Mind

That you are dealing with the owners when you buy lots of the Electric Railway Homestead Association.

THE WEEK.

Review of its Principal Business Features.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFER RECORD.

Transfers Aggregating Over Half a Million in Six Days—General Notes of Current Improvements, Etc.

The week has been a solid one in business circles, though without special excitement. The *mucho calor* of August rather militates against frantic rushing up and down; but though people have kept cool about it, the volume of business transacted would indicate that they "got there all the same."

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The Recorder's office makes a remarkable showing, so far as its volume of business goes, yet not so remarkable in the light of the city's booming record of the last year. The week's transfers of real estate foot up the handsome figure of more than half a million dollars.

On Monday there were filed 7 transfers for a nominal consideration; 19 under $1000 each, with a total of $7850; 12 between $1000 and $5000, aggregating $38,540; 5 between $5000 and $10,000, aggregating $34,450; total transfers for Monday, 43, aggregating $70,840.

Tuesday was a big day. There were 4 transfers for a nominal consideration; 13 under $1000, aggregating $4135; 9 between $1000 and $5,000, aggregating $15,825; 2 between $5000 and $10,000, aggregating $16,000; 4 over $10,000, aggregating $75,961. Total transfers for Tuesday, 32, aggregating $111,920.

Wednesday was quiet. There were 5 transfers for a nominal consideration; 14 under $1000, aggregating $5110; 19 between $1000 and $5000, aggregating $43,060. Total transfers for Wednesday, 38, aggregating $48,170.

Thursday loomed up again. There were 11 transfers for a nominal consideration; 17 under $1000 aggregating $6745; 7 between $1000 and $5000, aggregating $17,525; 4 between $5000 and $10,000, aggregating $28,500; 1 of $66,500. Total for Thursday, 40 transfers, aggregating $119,270.

On Friday there were 12 transfers for nominal considerations; 10 under $1000, aggregating $4500; 14 between $1000 and $5000, aggregating $28,015; 6 between $5000 and $10,000, aggregating $43,770. Total transfers for Friday, 42, aggregating $76,285.

Saturday showed 4 transfers for nominal considerations; 18 under $1000, aggregating $8575; 23 between $1000 and $5000, aggregating $46,150; 1 of $9000; 2 over $10,000, aggregating $30,000. Total transfers for Saturday 48, aggregating $93,725.

Totals for the week, 243 transfers, aggregating $520,210, and classified as follows: Nominal, 43; under $1000, 91, aggregating $36,915; between $1000 and $5000, 84, aggregating $178,115; between $5000 and $10,000, 18, aggregating $131,720; over $10,000, 7, aggregating $173,460.

The biggest deal of the week was the sale, by Howes & Page to F. H. Barclay and others, of the Monte Vista tract for $66,500.

NOTES OF IMPROVEMENT.

The growth of the favored West End—the fine plateau at the terminus of the Second street cable road—proceeds quietly but uninterruptedly. Values there are steadily rising, and lots are already at a handsome figure by the front foot. Any sort of a 40-foot lot in a reasonable location costs $600; and those in the sightliest positions command $1000 to $1200. Mr. Fletcher has just sold four lots on the hill for $1125 each. The improvements in that locality are of a high class. The Belmont Hotel, the new Ellis College, the Lake Shore Park and the marvelous beauty of the outlook are attracting a desirable class of residents. The houses erected, or in process of erection, are nearly all far above the average residence in cost and style. W. E. Rogers and C. E. Burlingame are erecting fine houses on Union avenue, near the terminus of the cable road. Temperance and Union avenues, respectively 60 and 80 feet wide, promise to be among the finest residence streets in the city. Great improvements are being made in the charming Lake Shore Park. The superb trees from the Bixby place, corner of Fort and Second (recently purchased by Mr. Witmer of the cable road) are being taken up bodily and transplanted to the park. It is such a job as has never before been undertaken here, but is being carried out with every prospect of complete success. The work is in charge of J. H. Loso, who is doing it for the M. S. Baker Iron Works. Trees 50 feet tall and 23 inches in diameter at the butt, are being taken up bodily, the five or six feet square of dirt about their roots being securely boxed with planks. The whole is then loaded upon a big truck and transported to its new home. The park will be a point of general attraction. During the week which ended last night the Los Angeles Improvement Company sold $13,080 worth of lots at the West End.

The grading of the extension of North Main street from the Plaza to Alameda street is progressing slowly. As soon as this work is completed the Hellman horse-car line will lay its tracks through, thus getting a short cut to the depot. The extension promises to be a well improved street, as extensive enterprises there are already well on foot.

South Main street is getting its share of improvement. The track of the Main street and Agricultural Park railroad has been put down to grade, and the second track is being laid rapidly. The double track is now as far out as Eighth street. As is the case with most of the streets, Main was a good deal above grade. The railroad having been put down to grade, was in a ditch from 8 to 10 inches below the rest of the street. Street Commissioner Miller has his force reducing the street to grade, and has got below Second street with the work. This makes a notable improvement in the street, and will doubtless obviate the floods heretofore caused at the corner of Main and First streets by every rain.

The people of Figueroa street, a fine avenue which has been attracting unusual attention of late, are awake to the needs of progressive citizenship, and seriously plan to pave the street with asphaltum. A meeting of the property owners on Figueroa and Pearl streets, is called for 3 p. m., next Wednesday, at Dan McFarland's office, 39 S. Sting, to discuss the matter. The superb street, which is 100 feet wide, would be the favorite boulevard of the city if paved with asphaltum, and property along it would go up correspondingly.

The Citizens' Water Company, which purchased the Beaudry plant August 1st, is making many improvements and is making every effort to secure satisfactory service to the consumers at reduced rates. It is now supplying over 600 families on the hills; and as new houses are very rapidly springing up all over that elevated section, the demand will increase. A main will soon be laid up Short street.

The executors of the estate of Annie Allen, deceased, (Messrs. Long, Kays and Spence) are now entertaining proposals for the sale of the property on corner of Temple and Spring streets now occupied by L. Harris, as a clothing house.

The Temple street cable road, now in successful operation and doing a handsome business, advertises to-day for bids for $35,000 of its 8 per cent. bonds. The bonds run for five years, and their denomination is $500.

The week has witnessed considerable progress in street railroad building. The Central Railway has pushed rapidly out Ninth street; and the Pico street electric road is close to the city limits.

Where Shall I Invest?

If you want the best, with the greatest return of profit assured, invest in the Electric Railway Homestead Association tract.

Alcantara Grove.

Large lots, covered with choice fruit trees of all kinds; Main street, Grand avenue and Seville street.

A Choice Lot on Third Street

At a bargain, for a few days. Inquire of the manager of the Electric Railway Homestead Association, room 8, Schumacher block.

The Longstreet Place.

Comment is superfluous. Elegantly improved lots—60x190—at reasonable prices. McCoye & Cushman, 29 North Spring street, and Edward Records & Co., 37 South Spring street.

Arranging for Water Supply.

The Electric Railway Homestead Association have the arrangements nearly completed for the water supply for all lots on their tract.

The Pride of Los Angeles.

The Longstreet place is to be adorned at once with choice residences. Call for the names of purchasers and builders.

Court-Notes.

In Judge Cheney's court, yesterday, informations were filed charging Aaron Abbott with assault with a deadly weapon; Geo. Vandraf, burglary; Chung Ah Chow, grand larceny. The defendants will be arraigned to-morrow.

Judge Cheney will call his civil calendar to-morrow.

The case of the People vs. Chas. F. Mitchell is set for to-morrow, in Judge Cheney's court.

Judge Branson will hear to-morrow the following causes: On demurrer, Hellman vs. Cores, Porter vs. Cohn, Smith vs. Smith, Vejar vs. Mound City Land and Water Company, Merrill Lodge vs. Ellsworth; on motions, McFadden vs. Warren, Smith vs. Smith, Naramore vs. Copley; also Aviso vs. Kalisher, and Wilson vs. Grijalva.

Justice Ranney yesterday gave the plaintiff a judgment for $127.50, in the suit of Given vs. Rising to recover wages.

SMART SMITH.

Heavy Robbery of an Italian Yesterday Morning.

Yesterday morning before one o'clock, Marcelino Rezzeo, an Italian—who, in company with four or five others, was at Clary's saloon on North Main street, drinking pretty heavily—was robbed of a check for $250 on the Farmers' & Merchants' bank, and $10 in coin. One of his companions, who gave his name as C. Smith, was arrested by Deputy Constable Dan Smith. The money or check could not be found, but he had in his possession Rezzeo's handkerchief in which had been the money and check. Smith is well known in the police court, as he has been there before, under the name of Brown. Justice Ranney fixed his bail at $1000, in default of which he was sent to jail to await his trial, which occurs to-morrow.

OUR BILLS.

Col. Markham Gives the Facts as to Their Status.

The following telegrams, passed between Secretary A. M. Lawrence, of the Board of Trade, and Congressman H. H. Markham, are self-explanatory:

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 6, 1886.—*Hon. H. H. Markham, Member of Congress, Washington, D. C.:* Have all our bills passed both Houses, and will they be signed by the President? Your success is more than appreciated by this Board.

A. M. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6, 1886.—*A. M. Lawrence, Secretary, Los Angeles, Cal.:* Yes; harbor and court; public building bill through House; sure to go next session.

H. H. MARKHAM.

You Can Buy Lots,

Corner or inside, on my subdivision, corner Washington, Oak and Locust streets, two blocks west from Figueroa street. Lots 80 feet front on Washington by 200 feet deep; lots 50 feet, 64 feet, 68 feet and 72 feet front on Oak street by 157 feet and 157 feet deep.

J. C. DALY,
Room 3, 75 N. Spring street.

Rapid Advance.

Mrs. Loomis, on West Pico street, is offered $1250 per acre for her property, and before the Electric Railway was started was never offered more than $600 per acre (more than doubled), since May 1st of this year. The Electric Railway Homestead Association will sell you lots, nearly opposite Mrs. Loomis's, for $290, with all the splendid improvements free. Buy now, before the price is advanced.

"Soul Healing."

The interesting ceremony of conferring diplomas upon the graduates of Dr. Truesdell's second class of metaphysical students will take place at the Grand Opera Hall, Sunday afternoon, August 8, at 3 o'clock. After which free soul healing for the sick. All are invited.—[Adv.

$300 Offered.

The Electric Railway Homestead Association have been offered $300 for choice of lots in their tract, if immediate possession would be given, and you can have a chance to choose these same lots for $290, and only pay $10 per month (at distribution).

Alcantara Grove Lots,

On Main street. The handsomest, best and cheapest in the city. Main-street car line at the tract in two weeks. Superior to any lots in the city at the price.

F. H. BARCLAY, 30 S. Spring street.

The Electric Railway

Is completed almost to the Electric Railway Homestead Association Tract, and the cars will soon be running. Buy your lots now.

The Longstreet Place

Is selling very fast, but some very choice lots—60x190—at low prices, are still obtainable.

A Competent Judge,

After a thorough investigation, says the water supply on the Electric Railway Homestead Association tract is abundant and of excellent quality.

Why Pay Big Prices

For lots half a mile to a mile further than the Electric Railway Homestead Association Tract, with no street-car touching them?

Alcantara Grove Tract,

On Main street and Grand avenue. Lots 50x150 feet on Seville and Grand avenues. Beautifully situated. See them before you buy; the best investment in the city.

F. H. BARCLAY,
30 S. Spring street.

Now is the Time

To buy lots in the Electric Railway Homestead Association Tract, for an advance in price is sure.

Prices Rising.

Only a few left to be sold, at present prices, of those choice lots in the Pauly Tract, on Boyle Heights. Strong & Blanchard, 39 North Spring street.

Pure Well Water

Will be supplied to lot buyers in the Electric Railway Homestead Association Tract, for all purposes, as cheap as city water.

The Ellis College

Makes a specialty of the fine arts—painting, voice culture, piano, violin and the study of the languages.

The People's Store.

Our great August sale commences to-morrow (Monday). We shall display seasonable goods from all departments at prices that will insure their sale. In this we never fail, as a price will sell anything, whether there is present use for it or not.

We will have a special sale of domestics; the prices will be posted in our stores. Lawns, white goods, ginghams, napkins and towels will not be spared.

Ladies' hose, good quality, 10c.
Children's merino vests, all sizes, 25c.
Ladies' muslin chemises, drawers and gowns 50c; cheap at double price.
Children's gingham dresses 50c.
Ladies' calico wrappers $1.25.
Men's merino vests or drawers 50c.
Men's unlaundried shirts 49c.
Infants' lace caps 12½c.
Checked nainsook 8½c.
Men's straw hats, 49c.
Turkey red table linen 35c.
Men's two-piece jersey knit bathing suits $2.25.

When you come into our stores you will find piles of goods that we have marked out for our sale that will prove especially attractive to you.

Besides this, we are making a special sale of window shades and trunks.

PEOPLE'S STORE.

Passenger Movements.

DEPARTURES BY STEAMER.

The steamer Orizaba sailed north yesterday with the following passengers from this city:

For San Francisco—Miss Mary Rice, Miss Belle Fisher, Miss Cora Tubbs, Leopold Cohn, N J Tobias, I Michaels, A Keir and wife, Mrs D M Sutliff, N B Hunter, J J Hawley, James Marshall, Mrs F D Lanterman, Miss I Parsons, Miss C L Bryant, E L Charles, A J Lenox and son, and three in the steerage.

For Santa Barbara—H F Brown and wife, Mrs G Peterson and daughter, F Sopomaro, Wm I Murphy, Rev A M Merwin and wife, W W Scott, J M Anderson, wife and maid.

TO ARRIVE BY RAIL.

By Telegraph to the Times.

MERCED, Aug. 7.—The following passengers, bound for Los Angeles, passed here this evening:

Mrs W C Sawyer, Columbus, O; Jas A Watt, M P Bennett and wife, W E Bailey, Los Angeles; S Phillips and child; Mrs R A Williams, Texas; F A Eastman and family, Chicago; A Rieling, Los Angeles; K Gensinger, New York; A H Snyder, Los Angeles; S W Stewart, Arizona; B F Harrigan, Los Angeles; W G Beckford, San Francisco; E W Parsons, Hartford, Conn; W W Ross, San Francisco; C F Perry, J S Steele, Los Angeles; A Badlam, A T Badlam, Merced; M G Elmore, San Francisco; W F Thomas, Maricopa; Wm Sexton, J H Devereo, F M Gwest, Phoenix; A A Snyder, San Francisco.

ATTEMPTED RAPE.

A Low Character Arrested on a Serious Charge.

James Spain is well-known in police circles as a hanger-on of houses of prostitution, and a disreputable character generally. Yesterday morning he was released from the county jail, where he had just served out a sixty-days' sentence for brutally beating the fallen woman by whose earnings he lives. It will be remembered that a few days ago Frank Ayers was sent to jail for 200 days for an uncommonly brutal assault upon Mrs. Cowles, a married woman, whose husband has left her on Ayers's account. Ayers had been living at the Cowles house, and yesterday when Spain walked out from Col. Thompson's bastile he carried a commission to go to the house and get some of Ayers's clothes. Finding Mrs. Cowles alone, it is alleged that he threw her upon the bed and attempted to ravish her. She succeeded in escaping, with her clothing much torn and herself considerably bruised. The unfortunate woman is within a few days of confinement, and has not fully recovered from the effects of Ayers's brutality. Deputy Constable Cline arrested Spain and brought him before Justice Ranney, who sent him to jail in default of $2000 bail. He will be examined before Justice Ranney at 10 a. m., Wednesday.

No Lawsuits

If you buy your lots of the Electric Railway Homestead Association. They own the property they sell.

August 9th

Will be another great day for Longstreet lots. It will pay to read and consider the names of the purchasers of last week.

$290

And only $10 a month to pay it, for a lot in the Electric Railway Homestead Association tract.

New To-day.

Miss M. C. Hammond,
STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER AND Copyist. Letter Writing Bureau, Room 8, Downey Block, Los Angeles. Telephone 347.

FOR SALE.

Haylock House,
In Compton.

DOING A GOOD BUSINESS; SPLENDID chance for a hotel-keeper. Address J. HAYLOCK, Compton.

HELP WANTED.

A FIRST-CLASS WOMAN COOK AND housekeeper wanted for private boarding-house; liberal wages will be paid. German or colored preferred. Address L. A. FOLLETT, Lemoire, Tulare County.

The A. and A. Lightning Viewing Company,
Headquarters at
137 S. Main Street, Los Angeles.
A. H. ROGERS, Photographer.
F. H. ROGERS, Manager.

SIMPSON & ZEIGLER

HAVE OPENED THEIR NEW STORE AT 251 S. Fort st., and are prepared to supply their customers with the finest goods in groceries, provisions, grain, etc. Goods delivered to every part of the city free of charge. SIMPSON & ZEIGLER, 251 S. Fort st.

Notice to Property Holders.

A MEETING OF PROPERTY HOLDERS on Figueroa street is called for WEDNESDAY, August 11, at 8 o'clock, at the office of D. McFarland, 39 Spring st., to discuss the advisability of paving Figueroa st with asphaltum. Pearl st. people are invited to join. All those interested are respectfully invited.

H. MACKIE,
CHAS J. ELLIS,
DAN McFARLAND,
LOUIS SHIVELY,
F. J. NENTLETON,
P. H. LEMMERT.

Notice to Capitalists

AND OTHERS.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

Proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary, 36 S. Spring st., for the purchase of $55,000 in bonds of the Temple street Cable Railway Company, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. Bonds to run five years. Denomination of bonds, $500.

Proposals may be for the whole or any portion. Proposals to be received on or before

August 11, 1886.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

O. MORGAN,
Sec'y Temple St. Cable R'y.

$4 a Front Foot!

The Lots in the

Hubbard Tract

Are the Cheapest in this City,

NAMELY, $175 UP.

A few minutes' walk from the Pico Street Electric Road; located on Vermont street, near Washington street, on the proposed route of a horse-car line. Electric lights in the neighborhood. Good schools and churches. The streets have been graded and set with trees. The tract is covered with the choicest of bearing vines. Value of lots growing every day. To-day you can get lots in this tract for only $4 per front foot.

Terms—$20 cash; balance in monthly instalments of $10 without interest.

A free carriage at the office to show the lots at 10 a. m. and 1 and 6 p. m., beginning Monday, July 12th.

Apply to

CHAS. VICTOR HALL,
10½ South Spring street.

THE WRIGHT TRACT!

This fine property is situated on the corner of Figueroa and Washington sts., and contains

39 Large Lots.

Two street car lines pass the tract. All lots front on 80 and 100-foot streets. It lays from one to three feet above the street, and is a fine residence property as any in the city.

Also 4 *lots* fronting on Figueroa st., 66½x176, in the Judson tract. Very fine lots.

Also 26 *acres* at Santa Monica. Beautiful rolling land, with fine views of ocean and surrounding country.

WILLIAM WRIGHT, Owner.

LOS ANGELES PRINTING CO.,
231 N. Los Angeles st.

ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE.

Sixth Street.

Course—COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL

Tuition, embracing all branches, $30 per annum.

Tuition with board, lodging etc., $280 per annum.

For catalogue, address

REV. A. J. MYER, A. M.,
St. Vincent's College, Los Angeles, Cal.

Studies were resumed on the

First Monday in August,

and they will be continued in the College on Sixth st. until January 1, 1887, when the new College will be opened on Grand av. and Washington st.

NADEAU HOUSE,

CORNER SPRING AND FIRST STREETS. Two hundred rooms, furnished new throughout with all the art and elegance that money can procure. Thirty suites of rooms with bath and closets attached. Elevator in the house; also complete fire alarm system.

E. DUNHAM, Proprietor.

DrWHITE

108 N. Main St., Los Angeles.
(Rooms 7 and 8),

SUCCESSFULLY TREATS

PRIVATE

Nervous and Chronic Diseases

OF BOTH SEXES.

Consultation and treatment confidential. Medicines furnished from DR. WHITE'S PRIVATE LABORATORY. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Sunday, 9 a. m. to 12 m.

Catarrh!

Throat Diseases, Bronchitis, Asthma,

CONSUMPTION,

Together with diseases of the

EYE, EAR AND HEART

Also all chronic diseases and diseases incident to females, successfully treated by

M. HILTON WILLIAMS,

M. D., M. C. P., S. O.,

275 NORTH MAIN ST.,

Next the Diamond House, Los Angeles, Cal.

DR. WILLIAMS IS A GRADUATE OF Victoria College, Toronto, Ontario, Can., 1867; member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, Canada; for some years proprietor of the Ontario Pulmonary Institute and Health Resort at Toronto, Ontario, and for fourteen years proprietor of the Detroit Throat and Lung Institute and Health Resort at Detroit Michigan; also Licentiate Physician in and for the State of Michigan.

All diseases of the head, throat and chest, treated by his new and improved system of Medicated Inhalation, which carries the remedies directly to the diseased parts, thereby effecting cures in many of the so-called incurable cases, the greater part of whom had not the slightest idea of ever being cured.

About 75,000 Cases Treated During the Last Nineteen Years.

Our Mode of Curing Catarrh.

The applications are made to reach every part of the diseased surface in the most direct and positive manner; instantaneously penetrating every cell and cavity of the head communicating with the nostrils. In this manner we have treated the most obstinate cases of catarrh with complete success, after all other attempts have failed. We care not how long the disease may have continued, or from what cause it did arise. Every case of catarrh is curable.

The following are the distinguishing features of our mode of treatment:

1. A single application gives immediate comfort, and relieves at once the most distressing and painful symptoms.

2. The hardened secretions are softened and removed, causing the greatest amount of relief to the sufferer.

3. The ulcerated surface is deodorized, every unpleasant smell is removed, and the breath is restored to its natural sweetness and purity.

4. The poisonous action of the disease upon the throat is neutralized and arrested, threatened consumption averted, and last of all a complete and radical cure is fully established.

5. The applications employed can be made at home with perfect success and without interfering with diet or business.

6. In all cases of catarrh, where the system suffers from the deleterious effects of scrofula or other vitiated condition of the blood, the local treatment is invariably conjoined with constitutional remedies.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Those who desire to consult with me in regard to their cases had better call at my office for consultation and examination, but if impossible to do so, can write for a copy of my Medical Treatise, containing a list of questions. Address

M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M. D.,
275 North Main street, Los Angeles, Cal., Office hours from 9:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Residence at Long Beach, Cal.

For Sale!

A FEW BARGAINS.

$550—Lot 60x181 on Orange avenue.

$4000—7 acres just outside city; 5 acres in bearing fruit; house of 5 rooms; well, windmill, tank, etc.; splendid soil and plenty of water; certainly cheap.

$1600—One acre on Washington st.

$2000—Cottage of four nice rooms; bath and pantry; large lot, on the right side of a splendid street; considerable furniture included; certainly a lovely home at a bargain.

$3300—House and 3 lots on Temple-street cable road; see it.

$2000—House of 5 rooms; large and airy; bay window, etc.; good-sized lot; only ten minutes' walk from Temple block.

Several splendid bargains in fruit and alfalfa ranches; also ranches to subdivide.

Lands in Iowa, Minnesota, Texas, etc., to exchange

$1850—Beautiful cottage on a nice lot, lovely avenue. Splendid neighborhood; 4 rooms, bath, pantry, etc. Just a lovely place. See it.

$2100—Lot on west side of Flower street, near Sixth; 60x165; bargain.

$6000—9 acres of the very best fruit land at Vernon; nearly all in bearing fruit and nuts; splendid bargain.

$1800—Lot on Pearl street; 60x165; very cheap.

$6500—Very choice residence on the right side of Hill st.; close in; splendid location; six rooms, bath, pantry and closets; cheapest home on Hill st., and one of the very best bargains offered.

$2500—Magnificent lot on the right side of prominent street, 62x244 to a 30-foot alley; two lines of street cars and electric mail are already at the place; only a few steps from Pearl st.; certainly the finest lot now offered for the money.

$2500—Lot 80x157; Grand avenue, on the clean side.

Desirable property in all parts of the city and country. Money to loan.

LAMB & GRIFFIN,
19 West First st., Widney Block.

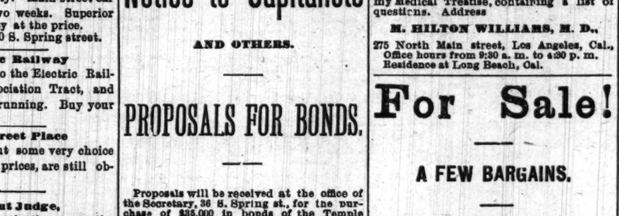
Nineteen Choice Lots for Sale.

NORTHWEST CORNER PEARL STREET and Bellevue Avenue. All level and on high ground. Only a block and a half from the Temple Street Cable R. R. Easy walking distance to business center.

$550 each on Bellevue avenue.
$625 each on Pearl street.
$450 each on Deep Water street.
15 foot alley to each lot.
Lots half mile west of these are selling at higher prices. $50 reduction first party building good house. Call on or address,

JOHN N. GRIFFIN,
719 Flower street.

W. R. BLACKMAN,
Expert Accountant



Partnership, Company and other Accounts Kept, Investigated, Arranged and Arbitrated. Office, Room 36, Downey Block, Los Angeles.

For Sale.

AT A BARGAIN AND ON EASY terms, new house and furniture. The owner will, on account of leaving city, sell at less than its actual value the house and furniture at 127 Pleasant st. Boyle Heights. A small sum will be accepted on first payment and reasonable time given on balance. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE.

A Five-Acre Home.

I WILL SELL, AT A BARGAIN, A FIVE-acre place near the University, within two blocks of the Main street and Agricultural Park street car lines. All kinds of fruit trees and grapes. A new house, with 7 rooms, bathroom and closets, 3 porches and double bay window front. Artesian water and windmill; stable, etc. The best of land; does not require irrigation. Inquire of Dr. ADAMS, at the Medical and Surgical Dispensary, opposite St. Elmo Hotel.

NEW MARKET RESTAURANT,

No. 5 S. Main Street.

Regular good meals for 25c. All kinds of meals, chops, fish, eggs, with tea, coffee, etc. Everything the market affords served in the best of style, from 10 cents upwards. Come and try yourself and you will be satisfied.

CHAS. RUPPENTHAL, Proprietor.

We are prepared to supply Hotels, Boarding-houses and Private Residences with

WOOD AND COAL

in quantities to suit. We have a large supply of

WELLINGTON COAL and GALLUP COAL.

A Big Stock of Kindling Wood.

HAY, GRAIN, ETC.

Charcoal Always on Hand.

Orders promptly filled and delivered to any part of the city free. Telephone 226.

FRED SALISBURY,

No. 253 SOUTH SPRING STREET, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

THE JUDSON TRACT

Extending from Figueroa street to Grand Avenue, South of Adams street, is

SUBDIVIDED

And lots are now for sale. The Syndicate is composed of well-known citizens, and purchasers will find a CLEAN TITLE.

LARGE LOTS! ELEGANT IMPROVEMENTS! WIDE STREETS! NO KEY LOTS!

Everything Desirable for a Home.

For further particulars inquire of

MILLER & HERRIOTT,
36½ North Spring St.

Bonnie Brae Tract!

LOTS 50x150.

On Line of Central Street-Railroad.

Panoramic View, City Water, Elevated Location, Best Neighborhood, Maps Free.

DOBINSON & FAIRCHILD,

42 North Spring Street.

"THE MONTROSE."

This new and elegant house has just been completed and furnished throughout with an eye to comfort. The location being central, guests will find it very pleasant to sojourn at the MONTROSE. The house will be run as a strictly family lodging-house, and is equal to any house of the kind on this coast or to all of its appointments. Hot and cold water; bath free to guests. Rooms are airy, light and lighted with gas. Secure your rooms before they are all taken, as they are being taken very rapidly. Rooms single and en suite. Prices very reasonable.

MRS. M. SUMMERFIELD, PROP.,
Southeast Corner Fourth and Main Sts.

BARTLETT'S

No. 18 W. FIRST STREET,

Weber Pianos and Estey Organs,

SOLD ON EASY INSTALMENTS.

BARGAINS

IN CHOICE PROPERTY.

F. H. BARCLAY, 30 S. Spring St.

FOUND AT LAST

A way of buying this favorite Roasting Pan so I can now offer them for sale at greatly REDUCED PRICES. The size of pan that has always been sold for $1 75 I now offer for $1 25 and all other sizes in the same proportion. All these pans have a rack to keep the meat from burning on the bottom and can be used with or without it. For sale by

F. E. BREWER,
44 S. Spring street, Los Angeles.

NOTICE

To Contractors and Builders

SEPARATE BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the undersigned, City Hall, up to 5 o'clock

Thursday Evening, July 22, 1886

for repairs and additions to certain school buildings, as per plans and specifications in office of Architects CAUKIN, HAAS & BORING. No. 7½ N. Spring street; each bid to be accompanied by a certified check of $100.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of Education of the City of Los Angeles, at its meeting of July 15, 1886.

F. S. GRAHAM,
July 14, 1886. Secretary.

Street Railroad Construction.

SEALED BIDS ARE ASKED FOR UNTIL SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1886, for track-laying and surfacing of the Colorado Street Railroad, Pasadena; price to be stated per running foot. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

T. P. LUKENS, Secy.
Office in Magee Building, Colorado street.
PASADENA, June 26, 1886.

SEALED BIDS ARE ASKED FOR UNTIL SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1886, for the construction of the road-bed of the Colorado Street Railroad, Pasadena, according to the following specifications: Road-bed to be in the center of the street, six feet wide and six inches deep. Price per running foot to be stated. For all other earthwork, price to be stated per cubic yard. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

T. P. LUKENS, Secretary.
Office in Magee Building, Colorado street.
PASADENA, June 25, 1886.

1500 Feet Above the Sea.

Health in the Air and Wealth in the Soil.

A RICH FOOT-HILL REGION.

The Cañada Valley overlooks Los Angeles and the broad Pacific, yet is protected from damp ocean breezes and is the sanitarium of Southern California. It has a rich soil and grows the finest of citrus and deciduous fruits. Send for circular giving